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## Japanese Hid 28 Years

### World War II Ends for a Soldier

AGANA, Guam, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Japanese Imperial Army troops who occupied Guam in World War II were under orders never to surrender to the Americans who stormed the Pacific island July 21, 1944. Sgt. Shoichi Yokoi was faithful to that command for nearly 28 years.

It was a chance meeting in the fading light of dusk with two hunters that managed what the U.S. 3d Marine Division and the Army's 77th Infantry had not accomplished—the capture of Sgt. Yokoi.

The hunters surprised Sgt. Yokoi, 55, as he was tending a homemade shrimp trap in the Talofofo River, 20 miles outside Agaña last night. Sgt. Yokoi told him he had survived in the jungles of Guam on a diet of nuts, breadfruit, mangoes, papaya, shrimp, snails, rats, frogs, and an occasional wild pig. He drew the line at snakes.

A tailor when he was drafted into the Japanese Army in 1941, Sgt. Yokoi said he wove a burial-like cloth from tree bark fiber and fashioned himself trousers and a jacket. He said he used a pair of scissors he carried through the war to tailor the clothes and to cut his hair. He was heavily bearded.

He said he had heard of neither the atomic bomb nor television and stared in in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shoichi Yokoi in 1941.



Shoichi Yokoi talking to newsmen yesterday in Guam.

## Log in Washington

### Pakistan Surrender Delayed Day by U.S. Communications

By Lee Lescaze

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25 (WP)—The American government took more than 20 hours to relay from Dacca to New Delhi the surrender message which ended fighting in East Pakistan last month.

No explanation for the delay, which occurred in Washington, is available here, but Indian officials interpret it as evidence of America's reluctance to see Pakistan beaten by India.

The delay permitted hours of additional fighting around Dacca and in other parts of what is now Bangladesh and hours more of Indian air strikes against undefended targets.

Pakistan's commander in Dacca, Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi, went to the American Consulate in Dacca at 6:30 p.m. on Dec. 14 and asked American diplomats to transmit his acceptance of Indian surrender terms through America's government communications system. His message was sent to Washington marked "flash," the highest State Department priority, and confirmation that it had been received in Washington reached Dacca in less than half an hour, it is reliably understood.

The Indian commander, Gen. Sam Manekshaw, received Gen. Niazi's message at 3 p.m. Dec. 15, Gen. Manekshaw has said (all times are Dacca time). Gen. Manekshaw ordered a halt to air strikes from 5:30 p.m. and sent back through American communications a message giving Gen. Niazi radio frequencies on which to establish direct communication between Gen. Niazi's headquarters and his own.

Gen. Niazi turned to the American Consulate in Dacca for help in sending his acceptance of the surrender terms because his own radio network had been badly damaged by Indian air strikes. His message was directed to the Indian command and did not ask for American comment.

No obstacles to communication between Washington and New Delhi are known to have existed at the time and it is known that the American government's communications can be extremely fast under these circumstances.

Some Indian officials see the 20-hour delay as the final hostile action by the Nixon administration in a series of acts resulting from the Pakistan crisis began last March as an anti-Indian, pro-Pakistan U.S. foreign policy. That

view has been confirmed for Indians by publication of U.S. government papers by columnist Jack Anderson.

No one knows how many soldiers and civilians died while Gen. Niazi's message was en route. No major battle was fought. The Indian army continued to meet sporadic opposition as it advanced. The air raids on Dacca were concentrated on a civilian area of Dacca which Indian commanders apparently mistakenly believed had become a Pakistani Army encampment.

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## Bull Session In Belgian Parliament

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (AP)—Farmers led a bull into the Belgian parliament today to protest the government's agricultural policy.

About 20 young farmers led the animal into the building to the entrance of the Senate room where they were stopped by Premier Gaston Eyskens before reading the government policy declaration.

Police and ushers stopped them there and eventually pushed the bull back down the stairs.

## New Rioting By Students Sweeps Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Chanting students surged through Cairo streets today intermittently building riot police amid clouds of tear gas.

As his police battled youngsters on nearby Opera Square and Liberation Square, President Anwar Sadat met 1,000 political leaders at Abdin Palace to review the domestic disorders and the Middle East crisis.

He blamed "elements outside the universities" for sparking the riots to "split the home front." In response to student demands, he reiterated that war with Israel was inevitable and that Egypt had broken off all contacts with the United States on a diplomatic solution.

The next steps Mr. Sadat said talks with the Soviet Union on the next steps in the conflict were in progress. On the streets, students in Opera Square hurled rubble from the burned opera house at steel-helmeted police who responded by showering the area with tear gas and leading at demonstrators with bamboo canes.

A mile away, in Liberation Square, students hurled rocks and threw back. The security men then marched slowly, shoulder to shoulder, pushing the demonstrators into side streets.

Disturbances broke out in other parts of the city as students paraded through the streets waving their flags and chanting slogans.

Shop windows were shattered on July 26th Street and shopkeepers pulled steel shutters down in other areas of the city.

Mr. Sadat's policy statement at the heavily guarded Abdin Palace was in response to student demands for war with Israel and a tougher policy against the United States.

He first reviewed the domestic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Irish Premier Says British 'Exacerbate' Ulster Situation

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Irish Premier Jack Lynch today blamed British military action in Northern Ireland for worsening the troubles there.

Present British government policies are not only perpetuating but exacerbating the violence, he told reporters at London airport.

Mr. Lynch, who had talks on the Northern Ireland situation with British Prime Minister Edward Heath in Brussels Sunday, arrived here on his way back from the funeral of King Frederick IX of Denmark.

He said the political deadlock in Northern Ireland can only be broken by an end to internment.

His meeting with Mr. Heath did not change the situation, he said, and he is still trying to persuade the prime minister that British policies are worsening the violence.

The Irish leader said he had made no arrangements for a further meeting with Mr. Heath. He urged that a worthwhile political breakthrough be made soon.

The establishment of another internment camp in the North and the ordering of border roads are "dangerously provocative," he said. "So when we say the British and Stormont (Northern Ireland government) policies are exacerbating the situation, this is what we mean."

Mr. Lynch added that there will also have to be moves toward ending the partition of Ireland, which he described as one of the most distasteful issues. Although he has no first-hand knowledge of any initiative on partition, he said, he kept emphasizing it in the discussions with Mr. Heath.

Mr. Lynch drove from the airport to the Irish Embassy here, where he had a private two-and-a-half-hour luncheon talk with Harold Wilson, the opposition Labor party leader.

The two men agreed on the need for an urgent political initiative to resolve the worsening Northern Ireland crisis.

Mr. Lynch later told reporters, "I think you can expect some (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# Nixon's 8-Point Plan For Ending the War

## The Key Elements

- Total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces within 6 months of agreement.
- An exchange of prisoners which would begin the same day as troop withdrawals and would be completed when withdrawals are completed.
- General cease-fire in Indochina beginning when an agreement is signed.
- New presidential elections in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement, with Thieu resigning a month before the election.

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Nixon tonight made a new eight-point Vietnam peace offer, including the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu, new elections in South Vietnam, a total withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops, and an exchange of all prisoners of war.

The President said the substance of his new plan, which he described as a "generous offer," had been made secretly to the Vietnamese Communists more than three months ago, but it had been ignored.

He said that William Porter, chief U.S. negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, would present it publicly at Thursday's session, along with alternatives to make it even more flexible.

The President disclosed that Henry Kissinger, his foreign affairs adviser, had traveled to Paris 13 times for secret talks with North Vietnamese officials since August 4, 1969.

### The Eight Points

The eight-point peace plan, to be submitted by the United States and South Vietnam on Thursday, is as follows:

1. There will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government in Saigon within six months of an agreement to end the war.
2. All military war prisoners and innocent civilians captured throughout Indochina will be released in parallel with the troop withdrawals.
3. There will be a free and democratic presidential election in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement. President Thieu and Vice-President Huong will resign one month before the presidential election takes place. The White House said President Thieu would be free to stand for election if he desired.

This provision of the eight-point proposal also stated that reunification of Vietnam should be decided on the basis of discussions and agreements between North and South Vietnam, without constraint and annexation from either party and without foreign interference.

4. South Vietnam and its allies along with North Vietnam and its allies will respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 agreement on Laos.

5. The armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers. Their problems will be settled by them on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's affairs.

6. There will be a general cease-fire throughout Indochina, to begin when the agreement to end the war is signed, and there will be no further infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina.

7. There will be international supervision of the military aspects of the agreement, including the cease-fire, the release of war prisoners, and the withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina.

8. There will be an international guarantee for the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples, the status of all the countries in Indochina, and lasting peace there, and both sides will be willing to participate in an international conference on the Indochina problem.

The President said he had taken all the steps and more—that some of his critics have as-

ed him to take, and he said that they had been flatly rejected or ignored by the other side.

Amplifying the President's speech, the White House said that North Vietnam had made a secret new nine-point peace plan of its own and it was up to the Communists to decide if they wanted to make it public.

Mr. Nixon said that while the North Vietnamese were publicly denouncing the United States for not responding to their previous plans, the truth was that the United States entered into secret negotiations with them on possible ways to end the war.

President Nixon summarized the main points of the proposal in his speech, and the full text was released as a separate document by the White House.

The President said he was making public the secret peace plan because the Vietnam Communists were exploiting the good faith of the administration and dividing the American people, and because of charges by his critics that he was doing nothing to try to end the Vietnam war.

He expressed the hope that his public disclosure of the new initiatives by the United States would help to break the deadlock in the Paris peace talks.

Clark Would Turn  
Because some parts of the agreement could prove to be more difficult to negotiate than others, "We would be willing to begin implementing certain military aspects while negotiations continue in the implementation of other issues."

The White House said that in order to speed the negotiating process, the United States had proposed secretly on Oct. 31 that after an agreement was signed with Hanoi the clock would start running on the withdrawal of all (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## U.S. Had Worst Trade Deficit in History in 1971

By James L. Rowe jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—The United States suffered its most severe trade deficit in history last year, the government announced today, representing an adverse swing of nearly \$5 billion between 1970 and 1971.

The trade imbalance—the difference between what the nation imported and exported—was \$2.05 billion last year, compared with a surplus of \$2.7 billion in 1970. It was the country's first trade deficit since 1888.

Government officials attributed part of the poor showing to dock strikes, which alternately tied up East and West Coast ports for most of the last six months of 1971.

The Census Bureau, which collects the trade data, said, however, that it does not have adequate information to enable it to specifically measure the influence of the strikes or anticipated strikes on the statistics.

West Coast ports were idle from July until early October, when the World Bank and United Nations Development Fund.

The House, meanwhile, by a vote of 203 to 179, gave final congressional approval to the bill authorizing the program, setting

higher than the monthly norm.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Harold C. Passer said the substantial 1971 U.S. trade deficit "contributed to the international monetary crisis of mid-1971 that led to the new economic policy announced by President Nixon on Aug. 15."

Mr. Passer said that since Aug.

15, "internal monetary values have been adjusted, and negotiations are under way to reduce trade barriers to U.S. exports. Thus the U.S. trade picture should improve in 1972."

While exports in 1971 rose only 2 percent over 1970 (from \$42.66 billion to \$43.55 billion), imports skyrocketed 14 percent from \$39.55 billion to \$45.60 billion.

## Adding \$400 Million for Multilateral Aid

### Senate Unit Votes 40% Cut in Bilateral Aid

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee today voted a 40 percent cut in President Nixon's request for bilateral foreign aid for the year that is more than half over.

But it voted to increase by more than \$400 million the House-approved level of contributions to multilateral aid agencies such as the World Bank and United Nations Development Fund.

The House, meanwhile, by a vote of 203 to 179, gave final congressional approval to the bill authorizing the program, setting

spending ceilings and policy guidelines.

Both bills were left hanging when Congress ended its first session last month. They were held up by a fight over the Senate's Mansfield amendment to end the Indochina war in six months, subject to release of prisoners. This was finally dropped.

The authorization bill set spending ceilings for the traditional bilateral foreign economic and military aid at \$2.75 billion. The House had already cut this to \$2.672 billion in an appropriation bill. The Senate committee

today reduced this further to \$2.164 billion.

The Senate bill cuts development loans to \$200 million of the \$335 million requested. It reduced military aid and related supporting assistance to \$750 million, compared to \$1,469 million requested by the President.

But the Senate committee voted nearly \$100 million for the United Nations Development Fund to aid poor nations. And, in a separate part of the bill funding programs not part of the traditional foreign aid program, the Senate committee voted \$246 million in capital for the World Bank which the House omitted and \$110 million more than the House voted for the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Senate bill contains the full \$400 million authorized in foreign military credit sales, most of which are earmarked for Israel.

The full \$77.2 million authorized for the Peace Corps was approved by the Senate committee. The House had cut this to \$68 million.

The authorization bill carries a provision that could further tie up aid funds for the year ending June 30, unless President Nixon acts by April 30 to release about \$3 billion he has impounded in funds voted for agriculture, housing and programs for health, education and welfare.

However, during house debate on the authorization bill today, Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., questioned whether this provision was enforceable.

Meanwhile, the Agency for International Development today formally announced a major reorganization plan that calls for a 25-percent cut in personnel.

John A. Hannah, administrator of the agency, which handles the American foreign aid program, said in a letter to AID employees that the dropping of more than 3,000 employees is part of an effort to reduce costs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Bangladesh to Start Airline With a DC-6

DACCA, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Bangladesh hopes to start its own airline this month with a 56-seat prop-driven DC-6 aircraft presented by the World Council of Churches.

An official statement said the airline would be called Air Bangladesh (Bangladesh Biman). The DC-6 was offered by two representatives of the world council, Arvis Lyso and Nuran Nabl, when they called yesterday on Communications Minister Mansoor Ali.

The plane was offered complete with crew for use during an initial six-month period free of charge.



TALKING—Former British prime minister and leader of opposition Harold Wilson (left) and Irish Premier Jack Lynch at the Irish Embassy in London yesterday.







## Budget Dismays Congress, Conservatives, Liberals Alike

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—Congress reacted with dismay yesterday to President Nixon's budget prediction that the government will run up a total deficit of more than \$64 billion this fiscal year and next.

Conservatives demanded massive cuts in spending. Liberals urged less spending on defense and more on domestic needs.

## Laird Fears Red Threat to U.S. Missiles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today Soviet missile advances have caused "considerable concern" that U.S. missiles might be paralyzed by electromagnetic pulses released by big enemy nuclear warhead explosions.

He told the House Armed Services Committee that the "upgrading of the Soviet strategic forces and the consequent reevaluation of the possible vulnerability of our own forces" has led to this concern.

He urged in a \$254 million supplemental money request for this year, that Congress authorize a number of countermeasures.

Concern about what is called "electromagnetic pulse" first arose about 10 years ago when missile and electronics experts became aware that such effects could black out radar, communications and other electronics.

He said the House Armed Services Committee has been studying the possible vulnerability of our own forces. He said that the House Armed Services Committee has been studying the possible vulnerability of our own forces.

Although Mr. Laird did not say so specifically, it appeared that U.S. studies of giant Soviet warheads developed and tested in recent years showed that the danger was greater than in the past.

Among the measures proposed by Mr. Laird were various devices for testing electromagnetic pulse effects and possible countermeasures.

The problem also is taken into account, Mr. Laird indicated, in the design of new Boeing-747 jet airframe command posts for which \$113 million was requested.

Nearly half of the money being sought in the budget supplemental request will be used for the Advanced Airborne Command Post Program, which Mr. Laird said is urgent. "If we are to retain a credible and realistic deterrent in the future," he told the committee, "the growing threat from Soviet strategic forces makes early improvements to our national command and control system imperative."

"Severely Deficient" The current system, he said, "is severely deficient in survivability and capacity and cannot fulfill our essential needs in the event of nuclear attack on our country."

"It lacks the survivable secure communications needed for control and execution of the force, the long endurance, the space for sufficient high-level staff to support the President, and the space for the battle staff and equipment which provide the information needed to make decisions."

He asked for \$99.4 million in research and development funds "to meet potential near-term Soviet threats posed by their updated ICBM force, cruise missile, surface-to-air missile, ballistic missile defense, and anti-submarine warfare systems."

Nixon Names 2 To Defense Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—President Nixon today said he would nominate Eberhard Rechtin to a newly created \$38,000-a-year Pentagon post as assistant secretary of defense for telecommunications.

Mr. Rechtin, 46, has been director of the advanced research projects agency and principal deputy director of the Office of Defense Research and Engineering.

At the same time Mr. Nixon officially confirmed that he is nominating Kenneth Rush, the ambassador to West Germany, to be deputy secretary of defense.

Mr. Rush, 62, will replace David Packard, in the Pentagon post that pays \$42,500 a year.

Plans to Burn Banned Herbicide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force proposes to burn 23 million gallons of a plant killer that was banned in Vietnam in 1970 after tests showed that it may have caused animal birth defects.

The disposal methods were proposed in an environmental impact statement filed with federal and state agencies in Texas, Illinois and Mississippi.

The herbicide, code-named Orange, would be burned in commercial incinerators in Deer Park, Texas, or at Saugey, Ill.

The proposal is subject to comment by the agencies to which it was submitted. They have 30 days to respond.

If significant controversy is aroused, the Air Force may hold a public hearing before turning to its final disposal plan to the Environmental Protection Agency.

frontrunning contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the Nixon administration's "disastrous management of the economy" was a major reason for the big deficits.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Rep. George H. Mahon, D., Texas, and Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., said their respective houses the amount of money the government must borrow will be \$6 billion to \$10 billion a year more than the budget figures indicate.

"Near-Disastrous Situation" Rep. Mahon said the budget "does a masterful job of putting a rosy image on a near-disastrous fiscal situation."

He also reiterated his opposition to Mr. Nixon's second consecutive attempt to spend the economy back to health with a planned deficit. "No one should believe that with whopping deficits we can really win the fight against inflation," said Rep. Mahon. He called deficit spending "soothing syrup," when what was needed is the strong medicine of fiscal discipline to hold down spending.

Rep. Mahon said he was quite sure no presidential candidate would advocate a tax increase this year. But next year will come "the hour of truth," he said, "when we have got to reduce spending rather dramatically or increase taxes."

Rep. Charles Jones, R., N.C., a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee, reminded Rep. Mahon that no president spent money unless Congress appropriated it.

Speaking Ceiling Rep. Mahon said he favored Mr. Nixon's request for a spending ceiling. But he recalled that when Congress imposed one on President Johnson it did little good because Congress kept raising it.

House Speaker Carl Albert's first reaction was the opposite of Rep. Mahon's. "The Chairman of the Democratic said he was disappointed that with a 'kick' economy, the President has proposed decreases in spending on economic development, health, housing and education."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said that with the budget "admittedly in a red ink," the President had asked for a "promissory increase of billions for defense" when what was needed was billions for schools, homes and health.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., called the proposed defense increase "indefensible" at a time when the cost of the Indochina war had dropped by \$20 billion a year.

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Democratic presidential hopeful, denounced the budget for "devoting 'more to death abroad and less for life at home.'"

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said the "extraordinary" deficits demanded major efforts to improve productivity and trade.

Support of the budget and its deficits came from House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich. He called it a "balanced, positive and constructive program to heal the economic wounds of war... a deficit budget aimed at restoring our economy to full employment."

Planet Study Balked PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP).—Space scientists say a cut in the budget has cost this generation a chance to send unmanned spacecraft to study the most distant planets in the solar system.

Planners at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory have envisioned sending spacecraft on a mission to take advantage of an astronomical alignment that will not happen again for 200 years.

Between 1975 and 1980, four of the five planets most distant from the sun will be lined up in relation to the earth. The plan was to use the gravitational field of the giant planet Jupiter to "kick" spacecraft on to Saturn, Uranus and Pluto.

The scientists said they needed \$25 million for planning to loft spacecraft during the time available. The budget allocated \$7 million in study money for the project.

Soviets Cite Arms Fund MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union said the main feature of the budget is a U.S. government decision to continue the arms race.

Tass cited the figure for military spending with the warning: "It should be noted that the volume of the military spending of the United States, for a number of allocations in this field are camouflaged in other articles of the budget."

Kennedy Urges U.S. Halt A-Tests

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., yesterday proposed a resolution urging President Nixon to declare an immediate moratorium on U.S. underground nuclear tests for as long as the Soviet Union abstains from such testing.

Sen. Kennedy said the risks would be slight and the diplomatic rewards substantial.

"The timing of this resolution is particularly opportune since it provides the President, just prior to his trips to Peking and Moscow, with clear Senate support for steps leading to a reduction of tension and to a de-escalation of the arms race," Sen. Kennedy said.



Writer Clifford Irving and his wife, Edith, in their home on the Balearic island of Ibiza.

## She Says She Is Not Checks-Casher

## Swiss Want to See Hughes Writer's Wife

IBIZA, Spain, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Writer Clifford Irving, who claims to have collaborated with Howard Hughes on his biography, today said that he and his wife will fly to New York tomorrow.

Mr. Irving said that he was going there to answer a summons from the New York State Supreme Court in connection with another book. He said that he was taking his blonde, Swiss wife, Edith, with him even though she has been asked by Swiss police to come to Zurich to answer questions "in connection with an important matter."

Mrs. Irving said that she was willing to go to Zurich "to prove my innocence," but that she would like to accompany her husband on the U.S. trip first.

She said she was not the blonde woman who cashed out \$650,000 worth of checks made out by McGraw-Hill and Life magazine to Mr. Hughes in connection with the book—and then vanished.

[Asked if his wife were the mystery woman named in a Swiss arrest warrant as Helga R. Hughes, Mr. Irving replied today, according to the Associated Press: "Not as far as I know." He has threatened to sue anyone who suggests that she is, AP said.

Fears Suppression It reported that the writer said that during his New York visit he will also try to untangle the confusion about the Hughes book, which he fears that Hughes associates may try to suppress.

Mr. Irving told newsmen that he personally gave the checks to Mr. Hughes, as it was stated in an affidavit filed with the New York Supreme Court, AP reported.

[He said that he gave Mr. Hughes the first check, for \$50,000, in a room in the Bahamas last April 23; the second check, for \$275,000, in a room in Key Biscayne, Fla., last Sept. 23, and the third check, for \$325,000, on Dec. 2, in Florida.]

The couple were talking to newsmen today in the Irving's 300-year-old farmhouse among blossoming almond trees on this Spanish island. Mr. Irving said that they will take their two youngest children—Neddy, 4, and Barnaby, 2—with them and leave tomorrow for Barcelona, where they will change to a flight for Madrid and New York.

Mr. Irving flew from New York to his Ibiza home last Friday at the height of the controversy over the authenticity of the bi-luminaire records.

The New York Supreme Court yesterday ordered Mr. Irving to appear in court Friday in connection with a \$55-million libel suit filed by a Swiss art dealer over Mr. Irving's earlier book, "Fake!" It is the biography of Hungarian painter Elmyr de Hory, who baffled the art world with clever imitations of famous masters.

Mr. de Hory is a long-time friend of Mr. Irving and also lives on Ibiza.

Mrs. Irving, a 28-year-old pop artist and mother of three, said that when her husband decided to go to the United States, she asked Swiss police whether they opposed her wish to leave Spain.

"They said they want me to come to Zurich as soon as possible to clarify some important matters," she said.

"All I know is that I am not the blonde woman in question, and that someone apparently is trying to get us into a mess."

Mr. Irving consulted his New York attorney, Martin Ackerman, by telephone, then announced that he would take his wife with him to New York.

"Afterwards, we may still go to Zurich together," he added.

He said that there were "a lot of fishy things and this looks like a trumped-up case... Boy, oh boy, is this a scary affair."

Mr. Irving repeated earlier statements that he still considers the material in the biography as genuine and authorized by Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. Irving said that Zurich police told her that the mystery woman cashing the Hughes checks had identified herself with a Swiss passport made out to "Helga Hughes."

"Swiss police think it is a frame-up. The passport number, except for one figure, was identical with mine even though it was in another name," Mrs. Irving stated.

Passport's Source According to published reports, the passport of "Helga Hughes" was issued by the Swiss Consulate in Barcelona.

Mrs. Irving refused to show a reporter her passport because, she said, wrong conclusions might be drawn from entry and exit stamps in it.

But a Swiss newsmen, who saw the passport and photographed it, said that it had no stamps indicating visits to Switzerland in the past seven months. He said it was issued in Barcelona July 5, 1968, by the Swiss Consulate.

Swiss passports are not stamped by Spanish border police if the holder leaves or enters the country by road or rail. Swiss police do not stamp passports of Swiss citizens leaving or entering the country.

authentic had been sent some six days ago to another expert for analysis. The results, he said, have not yet been learned.

The authenticity of the documents and letters came under question with the disclosure on Sunday night that the woman who identified herself as Helga Hughes endorsed two of the checks "H. R. Hughes" in the presence of bank officials.

The handwriting analysis concern of Osborn, Osborn & Osborn, in an affidavit filed in State Supreme Court on behalf of McGraw-Hill and Life, has contended that all the documents—old ones known to have been written by Mr. Hughes and the new specimens—were written by the same person. The new specimens included the signatures on two of the checks.

Yesterday, Paul D. Osborn of the handwriting concern reasserted his belief that "all the handwriting was that of the same person. He said that handwriting analysis was a 'precise science, one based on mathematics and scientific principles gained through education, special knowledge and experience.'

Mrs. Irving said that Zurich police told her that the mystery woman cashing the Hughes checks had identified herself with a Swiss passport made out to "Helga Hughes."

"Swiss police think it is a frame-up. The passport number, except for one figure, was identical with mine even though it was in another name," Mrs. Irving stated.

Account Almost Empty NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The woman who opened a Swiss bank account in the name of "H.R. Hughes" was last seen in the Zurich bank on Dec. 28, some three weeks after the purported autobiography of Howard R. Hughes was first denounced by Hughes interests as a hoax.

According to sources close to the investigation in Zurich, the woman, who identified herself as Helga Hughes, was in the Swiss Credit Bank a total of seven times beginning last May 12, when she opened the account.

These sources also said that pertinent parts of the passport she used as identification to start the account were photocopied by the bank authorities. The passport gave her date of birth as 1929 and her birthplace as Emmenstadt, Switzerland.

Three checks totaling \$650,000 written by McGraw-Hill Inc. were deposited in the account. The funds, intended for Mr. Hughes in payment for his autobiographical material, were later withdrawn by the woman.

The Zurich sources said the Helga Hughes passport she offered to bank executives when the account was opened gave her address as 19 Rue du Bac in Paris. The passport was said by officials to have been forged.

The Rue du Bac is on Paris' Left Bank. The building at No. 19 is occupied on ground level by a pharmacy and a perfume shop. The doorway to the apartments above is around the corner on the Rue de Lille and there seem to be no names on the mailboxes that might be connected to the mystery.

Sift Is Left The sources also said that the only money left in the account was \$26 Swiss francs, about \$163.

A spokesman for Time Inc., the parent organization of Life magazine, confirmed yesterday that the alleged Hughes documents certified by one handwriting firm as

## Shirley Chisholm Says She's A Candidate for President

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (Reuters).

Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman member of Congress, today announced her candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

To the cheers of about 2,000 people gathered in the basement of Concord Baptist Church in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, Mrs. Chisholm, 47, said she was a candidate of the "neglected, left out, ignored and forgotten."

"I am not the candidate of black America, although I am black and proud," she said. "I am not the candidate of the women's movement of this country although I am a woman and I am equally proud of that. I am not the candidate of the political bosses or fat cats or special interests," the Democratic congresswoman said.

Mrs. Chisholm, who entered the House of Representatives in 1968, attacked the Nixon administration for the continuing war in Vietnam and for the "disgusting playing of divisive politics, pitting young against old, labor against management, North against South and black against white."

"Bloodless Revolution" At a press conference following her announcement, Mrs. Chisholm admitted that while she might not get the nomination, she would serve as a rallying point for black women and other groups so that in the "most beautiful possible bloodless revolution at the Democratic convention a ticket reflective of the forgotten groups could be achieved."

Mrs. Chisholm said she would definitely enter the primaries in Florida and North Carolina and perhaps in New York and California. She said delegate states pledged to her will be entered in several other states including Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Iowa.

In another development, the AFL-CIO reiterated in Washington that it will oppose President Nixon's bid for re-election no matter whom the Democrats nominate.

"The AFL-CIO has set as its primary political goal in 1972 the defeat of Richard Nixon's bid for re-election," Alexander E. Barkan, who is in charge of raising and dispensing the federation's political and campaign funds, wrote in the current issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Teamsters' Official Held WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—A vice-president of the International Teamsters Union, Roy Lee Williams, 56, was arrested Saturday in Kansas City after being indicted on a charge of embezzling \$16,000 in union funds, the Justice Department said here.

Pact Rejected, Talks to Go On in Canada Air Strike

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The federal government has accepted a union offer to resume talks with striking members of the Canadian Air Traffic Controllers' Association, a government spokesman said today.

The union membership yesterday rejected by a five-to-one margin a tentative settlement on the eight-day-old strike, which has paralyzed all commercial air traffic in Canada. The vote was 1,390 to 247.

A Treasury Board spokesman said the department had received a telegram from members of the union executive asking that talks be resumed.

The controllers man the towers of Canada's 53 major airports. The controllers, who direct planes taking off and landing on Canadian airports, are employees of the Federal Department of Transport, which operates the airports.

Oil Pollution Fine BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 25 (AP).—American Oil Co. was fined \$15,000 and placed on probation for two years yesterday for the October spillage of 208,000 gallons of fuel oil into the Saginaw River.

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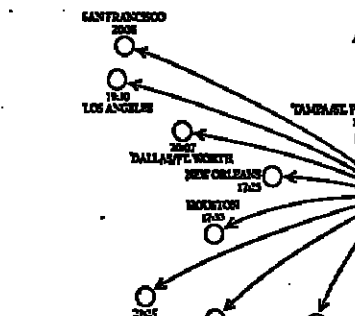
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## Nixon Says War in Mideast Wouldn't Help U.S. or Russia

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Nixon says it would serve neither the United States nor Soviet Russia "to allow ourselves to be drawn into conflict by what happens between Israel and its neighbors."

"Therefore, it is in our interest to try to cool that conflict to the extent we can," he adds in an interview with editors of the Reader's Digest.

"The progress has not been too significant to date, but the fact that we've had a truce for this length of time is encouraging," the President said.

Mr. Nixon said he rated the Middle East as between Southeast Asia and Berlin among areas of potential confrontation between Moscow and Washington.

He called it "unrealistic" to

think Russia or even China would intervene in a peripheral area like Southeast Asia. But he said the risk in Berlin was extraordinary because of the vital interests there of both the United States and Russia.

The wide-ranging interview was for the February edition of Reader's Digest.

On his goal of a "generation of peace," Mr. Nixon said:

"Danger, Reduced

"My feeling today is that we are entering the period when the danger of world conflict, of world war, has been very substantially reduced. . . . We cannot assume the responsibility for brush fires, little wars or bigger wars, whether they're in Asia, Africa, Latin America. They're probably going to continue as long as we live."

"On the other hand, the United States can and will use its enormous influence to cool it."

Mr. Nixon saw his forthcoming trip to Peking as recognition that the isolation of China "creates an unacceptable danger not only to its neighbors, but to the rest of the world."

"With reference to the avoidance of confrontation and the possibility of more communications and trade, the chief executive said: 'We have to find those areas in which our interests coincide.'"

In response to another question, the President said, "The SALT talks are going well."

"In my opinion," he went on, "there is a very good chance that a SALT agreement will be reached—a limitation on offensive weapons and defensive weapons."

"This is a limitation only. It's only the first step. The next step further down the road would be a mutual reduction in arms. And that, of course, is the goal we have."

Regarding the economic rise of Japan, the Soviet Union and the Common Market, Mr. Nixon said, "My feeling is, that the United States should welcome this competition."

He pointed out that in the aftermath of World War II, Germany and Japan completely rebuilt their plants with U.S. aid.

"Much of America's plant is old," he continued. "We can't expect the highest paid working men in the world to compete with old machinery against new machinery. So the whole American plant has to be renewed. That's why we have to consider fast write-offs on depreciation."

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Tombstones and Complaints at a Plush Florida Hotel

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 25 (AP)—Guests at the plush Fontainebleau Hotel awoke yesterday and discovered that they had a graveyard in their midst. It had been installed in the hotel's rose garden over the weekend by delegates to the American Monument Association's annual convention. "We're real happy about the display of our products," said George Oglesby, referring to the collection of gray, black and rose-colored marble and granite tombstones.

"But frankly, some of the people don't like it," Mr. Oglesby said. The tombstones were set up in the form of a cemetery "to create a mood" for the convention. But, he said, "there are many elderly people here and they think we were pointing at them. We never dreamed that would be the case." On the other hand, Mr. Oglesby said, some of the guests had been so taken by the exhibit that they had inquired about purchasing some of the tombstones and "flying angels."

## Sheikh of Sharjah Is Killed In Palace as Rebels Give Up

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Sheikh Khalid bin Muhammad al-Qasbi, the 45-year-old ruler of the Persian Gulf state of Sharjah, was killed today when loyal troops stormed the palace where he was being held by rebels, political sources said.

The sheikh's cousin, Saqr bin Sultan, who seized the palace yesterday in a coup attempt, surrendered to the soldiers after the gun battle.

Sheikh Saqr bin Mohammed was today named successor to his assassinated brother as ruler of Sharjah, the Associated Press reported.

Sheikh Qasbi's body and those of nine of his relatives were found in the palace grounds. Sheikh Sultan was ousted as ruler of Sharjah by Sheikh Qasbi six years ago and had lived

in exile in Cairo. He recently slipped into the country and yesterday captured the palace with a group of rebels.

Troops from the Union of Arab Emirates—a recently formed grouping of six gulf emirates including Sharjah—surrounded the white-and-blue building and today opened fire on the rebels.

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in exile in Cairo. He recently slipped into the country and yesterday captured the palace with a group of rebels.

## Moustache Trips U.K. Lawmaker In Driving Case

WINCHESTER, England, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sir John Gifford, one of the most colorful members of the British Parliament, was convicted today of dangerous driving in a verdict implying he had lied to the court.

The 58-year-old Conservative lawmaker had sworn under oath that a woman secretary was driving his car when it forced two motorists off the road. The judge told the jury that convicted Sir Gerald would imply he had lied about who was driving.

Sir Gerald, who wears a big walrus moustache and campaigns in Parliament for motorists' rights, had testified that Mrs. Margaret Mason was driving his Daimler limousine and he was asleep when it went the wrong way around a traffic circle last year.

Two witnesses identified Sir Gerald as the driver during the incident.

The judge told the jury before it deliberated:

"I mean no disrespect when I say Sir Gerald has somewhat distinctive features. You might think it would be difficult to mistake Sir Gerald for Mrs. Mason."

Sir Gerald was fined £250 or in default ordered to go to prison for 12 months. He was also banned from driving any of his eight cars for two years.

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## Gene Austin, Composed 'My Blue Heaven'

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 25 (UPI)—Gene Austin, 71, one of the country's most popular crooners of the 1930s, whose theme song, "My Blue Heaven," sold more than 12 million records, died in Desert Hospital here yesterday of lung cancer.

Mr. Austin never learned to read music, but he composed "My Blue Heaven" and more than 100 other songs by ear, and his sweet tenor voice was a familiar sound on the hand-cranked phonographs and crackling radios of America in the twenties and thirties.

Mr. Austin was one of the original crooners. His RCA Victor recordings sold more than 86 million copies, a total that no other entertainer has surpassed.

Among the hit songs that he introduced at the peak of his career were "Lonesome Road," which he wrote for the screen version of "Show Boat"; "Makin' Whooie"; "Glad to Be Here"; "Carolina Moon"; "Yearning" and "Sleepy Time Gal."

His compositions included "How Come You Do Me Like You Do?"; "When My Sugar Walks Down the Street"; "Ridin' Around in the Rain"; and "Take Your Shoes Off, Baby."

Mr. Austin, whose original name was Eugene Lucas, was born in Gainesville, Texas. He took the surname of his stepfather, Jim Austin. He grew up in small towns in Louisiana and in Baltimore and joined the Army at the age of 16. After service in France in World War I, he studied dentistry and law, but gave these up for his singing career.

He joined the diplomatic service in 1918 and also served as ambassador to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Brazil. He was a member several times of the League of Nations and to the United Nations.

Mr. Austin retired in 1959.

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## Obituaries



Gene Austin, in 1957

countries in 1943. Mr. Rouviere was forced into hiding in central France. From there, he directed resistance activities in concert with the Allies.

He was subsequently honored by King George VI and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. Rouviere retired in 1963 from the Paris police. He moved to Dallas in 1965.

John H. Kraft

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—John H. Kraft, 80, who with his older brother, James L., founded the Kraft Food Co. here in 1909, died Saturday at his home near Chicago. John H. Kraft succeeded his brother as chairman of the company in 1951 on James L.'s retirement, and he himself retired several years ago. The firm is now known as the Kraftco Corp.

Boris D. Paul

MIAMI, Jan. 25 (AP)—Boris Dupont Paul, 70, who at age 24 founded the Jerusalem Post, an English-language daily newspaper in Israel, died Saturday.

Mr. Paul covered Near Eastern affairs for the Associated Press. He also published a Wall Street newspaper while living in New York.

Born of Russian parents in China, Mr. Paul was educated in Germany and Russia, where he studied as a concert pianist. He left Russia during the revolution and settled in the United States.

A well known artist, Mr. Paul received France's Chevalier award for his paintings before World War II.

Mr. Paul was art adviser to the president of University of Miami.

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## Iran Builds Its Forces in Persian Gulf

By Marvin Howe

ABOARD IRANIAN FRIGATE

MIANABAD IN THE PERSIAN GULF, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Iran is reinforcing its position as the dominant sea power in the Persian Gulf.

This is the conclusion of a small group of Swiss and American businessmen who sailed with the Mianabad on one of its regular Gulf patrols, making calls at two of the former Arab-ruled islands recently occupied by Iranian forces.

The 470-mile cruise from Kharg Island at the head of the Strait of Hormuz showed that the Iranians control the key sites along the vital oil route and are building up their defenses at the entrance to the Gulf.

The security of the gulf is essential to Iran because it is the outlet for crude oil from the terminal at Kharg and oil products from the important refinery at Abadan. It is equally important to Western Europe, which receives 70 percent of its oil supplies from the Gulf countries.

Tehran's plans for strengthening its forces in the Gulf after the British pulled last year was revealed in briefings by top Iranian Navy officials. Britain was responsible for the defense and foreign affairs of the Arab sheikhdoms in the lower Gulf from 1960 until they received their independence last year.

A major strategic move by the Iranians will be the transfer of the headquarters of their Gulf fleet from Khorramshahr, 45 miles upriver from the head of the Gulf on the Iraq border, to Bandar Abbas, at the mouth of the Gulf. Authorized navy sources said this should take place before the end of the year.

The Iranian Navy will soon have four "ultra-rapid" frigates with sea-to-surface missiles. The frigates are now finishing trials in England. Also, three more destroyers are being refitted in the United States, the officer disclosed.

The fleet is now made up of four frigates, one destroyer refitted with surface-to-air missiles, a squadron of minesweepers, a group of patrol boats and a naval-air group with light and heavy helicopters and the world's largest squadron of hovercraft.

More Jets

Navy officials stressed that they would also be getting increased air support at Bandar Abbas. The Iranian Air Force now is said to have 31 Phantom supersonic jets and there are plans to purchase four more squadrons of Phantoms.

In the last month, the Iranians have set up military bases on two of the disputed Gulf islands, Abu Musa and Greater Tumb, which are located in the middle of the shipping lanes, southeast of Bandar Abbas.

Iran has given public assurances that it has no other territorial ambitions on the Arabian mainland and is trying to promote friendly relations with the Arab sheikhdoms by offering assistance in schools and hospitals.

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## Warsaw Pact Summit Opens On European Security Topic

PRAGUE, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact nations today began a summit conference officially scheduled to discuss progress toward a European security conference.

However, the range of the summit is expected to be considerably wider.

Party and government chiefs of the member states—the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany and Romania—met in Prague's Hradcany Castle together with a delegation from the pact's high command under its supreme commander, Soviet Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy. The meetings are expected to last at least two days.

Although details of the agenda are as usual secret, it is well known that the security conference—a long sought Soviet goal—is the chief topic.

Progress toward this has been balked by the West's insistence that a satisfactory East-West

Berlin agreement must be concluded before it agrees to take part. Now this has come about and now awaits Bonn's ratification of its treaties with Moscow and Warsaw to come into force.

Political observers here expect a new initiative drawn from the present conference aimed at speeding progress toward the conference—possibly a new proposal on mutual troop reductions in Europe, or a tentative date for the conference.

Western diplomatic sources here feel that the Soviet Union would like to establish a new system of all-European security, including East, West and neutrals, as a possible counterbalance to the growing strength of the Common Market.

It is also thought to be interested in using such a conference to solidify the postwar status quo in Europe, and also to gain international recognition for East Germany.

However, the summit here, which is expected to last two days but could run to three, is also virtually certain to discuss other international questions such as China, especially in view of President Nixon's forthcoming visit there.

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## Madrid Authorities, Students Meet in Bid to End Conflict

MADRID, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Police broke up several student meetings at troubled Madrid University today as the government moved to dampen smoldering unrest which erupted into violent clashes last week.

As police moved in to at least seven faculty buildings to disperse unauthorized meetings, students reacted angrily but left without any major incidents.

There was no new outbreak of the disturbances of recent days, in which students battled with club-wielding mounted police in the worst student violence in Spain for three years.

Today's confrontation came as Education Minister Jose Luis Villar Palasé met student representatives and university authorities in an attempt to end the conflict.

The undergraduates were understood to have presented him with a detailed list of proposals for ending the unrest, including the lifting of the suspension of 4,000 medical students, which sparked off the new round of disturbances, informed sources said.

There has been as yet no official comment on the proposals, but the Education Ministry issued a statement saying that the minister's discussions had served to emphasize "once again how far the many inevitable problems at the university are being systematically exploited by subversive elements."

The government has announced that in last week's incidents 150 students were detained and 24 charged with offenses against Spain's public order laws.

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## Paris to Increase Aid for Niger

NIAMEY, Niger, Jan. 25 (UPI)—President Gorgas Pompidou today promised his host President Hamani Diori that French aid and cooperation would "accelerate."

The two men met at the presidential residence for a 75-minute tête-à-tête. Later, a larger meeting, including French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Secretary for African Affairs Jacques Foccart and Deputy Foreign Minister Yvon Bourges, as well as their counterparts in Niger, got underway.

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## FASHION

## Courrèges and Chanel

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Has anybody ever told Courrèges about Madison Square Garden? It would be ideal for his next opening. In the meantime he settled for a whitewashed photographer's studio, built an hour's drive from the usual fashion haunts, where some 1,200 crowded into a space for 500, with no seats reserved.

Picture of sports events were flashed on the whitewashed walls and the goings-on included a starting gun, a low hurdle jump, a tug-of-war, a motorbike zooming across the stage and a bit of female boxing. During the show, though, the mood softened and, at the end, a dozen bare-shouldered "Gone with the Wind" ballgowns, built over ruffled crinolines, were swinging across the stage. Can you imagine Courrèges, who started so simple and pure, going in for crinolines? It sometimes seems as if Paris has gone completely stark, raving mad.

None of the activity at the opening hid for a minute that the clothes were the same Courrèges story, told in a new place and with new gags like the baseball caps and all the emphasis on orange.

Not that it's fatal to go on showing the same thing as long as it's good Courrèges. Some of the new things: The pleated skirts with the plaid blouses, the vests, the shorter jackets over pants and the rows of horizontal stitching on the tops of dresses that made them fit more snugly. Many of his silhouettes have lost the cut-out paper-doll look that they were famous for.

The best scene in the show, though, was the chorus line of sweaters. All of Courrèges' sweaters fit miraculously. The new ones have white yokes and long sleeves with pastel bodies. The dancers wore pastel wool pants. It's just too bad that Courrèges doesn't enlarge his knit collection to include pants, too.

Chanel

If it's a suit you're in the mood for, the best are still Chanel's. It's a tough job for a designer

Dance Library  
Rescued by  
N.Y. Gala

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Dance Collection of the New York Public Library, the largest of its kind in the world, will remain open for the coming year as the result of a gala benefit performance at City Center last night which grossed \$105,000.

Along with other research libraries in the New York system, the Dance Collection was due to be closed because of a deficit. But the 3-hour program, to which some of the world's greatest dancers donated their services, succeeded beyond expectation: the original amount sought was \$63,679.

Patrons paid from \$10 to more than \$1,000 a seat to see performances by among others, Dame Margot Fonteyn, Merce Cunningham, Natalia Makarova, Melissa Hayden and Carla Fracci. Erik Bruhn, Alexandra Danilova, Maria Tallchief and Jack Cole took non-dancing parts.

The Dance Collection contains films, interview tapes, prints, posters, clippings, programs, photographs, manuscripts and original stage designs and is used by thousands of dancers, choreographers, researchers and scholars every year.

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to subdue his own personality and follow a great act, but Gaston Berthelot, once designer for Dior New York, has managed it in the first half of the new collection. The suits still have the same fabrics, though the tweeds aren't as imaginative. They have the same waist, buttons, flat hips, low pleats and gold chains.

Two of the best in the collection are the natural silk shawls, one slim and the other full with a pleated skirt and blouson jacket. Both were worn with mannish little straw hats. Some of the other stars are the black suit worn with the jacket open and the double-breasted navy faille coat.

If you have tiers, prepare to wear them now. There are plenty of tiered skirts in Paris but Berthelot's evening dresses have as many tiers as a White House wedding cake and are more decorated.

Even though Berthelot insists on his own formula of wider shoulders instead of the tiny, upright Chanel top, any number of the ladies who helped pack the opening were turning in their orders for three or four new suits as they left the salon.

Lanvin

The new clothes at Lanvin have personality, which is more than you can say about some of the Paris collections. By day things are punch-drunk with color, especially orange, and there are more stripes than in Sing Sing. The evening clothes are inspired by the back-to-front ball given by Baroness de Rothschild last December in their house just outside Paris.

At the opening, Marie-Hélène de Rothschild was wearing black wool, printed in large orange-red polka dots that might have come from the new collection but was actually the work of her favorite designer, Ungaro, who wrote the book when it comes to designing and mixing prints.

Julius François Crayha, Lanvin's designer, is good at it, too. "I always longed to paint, so now I paint in fabric," he said of the Lanvin prints that are 90 percent his own design.

They look art nouveau, art deco, abstract, Aztec. A few meltingly sweet ones are used on challs, ormandy and paper-thin taffeta. They're unique and

From Chanel, shantung with black tie and straw hat.



personal and that's what counts.

In his daytime clothes, Crayha mixes prints and colors with a free hand. He may put orange, bright green and shocking pink together but never turquoise. It's the only shade he detests. The rest of the collections may be drenched in white, but he uses it for only a few coats and dresses. Dolman sleeves, too, make only a few appearances in the form of soft, pleated tops above wide, tight waistbands.

Evening prints are big, sheer tents or very Edwardian with puff sleeves, tucked bodies with the fullness released to make big skirts.

The shockers the photographers rushed for are the sequin mail-lots, going one step further than short shorts, worn under chiffon or taffeta capes.

The collection also introduced the new Lanvin shoes that are squared off across the front with

snub toes and decorated with L's.

Though much of the ambience at Balmain remains unchanged, though the house keeps its customer list intact and the dresses are still named for big cities and racetracks, the work-rooms back stage had better mind their zippers. They were more obvious at the opening this morning than they are in American ready-to-wear.

Even Balmain opened with a pants suit this season, his being made of rustic, hand-woven looking, striped wool. Another concession is the red topcoat with the rounded back and the sleeves cut in one with the body. Goodness knows Balmain is the right place to shop if you sit in a box at the races, travel in a private jet or want a formal dress with a miniature court train in which to meet Queen Elizabeth.

## Music in Florence: A Singers' Triumph

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (UPI).—Except for "Carmen" and "Faust," French opera is something of a rarity in Italian opera houses, so the current revival of Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila" is particularly welcome.

To stage this essentially static opera, you really need an imaginative producer and designer and, unfortunately, Attilio Colonnello, who performed both functions, designed a hideous basic set and fussy, clumsy costumes, all fringe and frill. His production was also not helpful, and the last act was pure disaster. The Beauchamp was about as erotic as a church social, and final anti-climax—Samson didn't even touch the two columns.

It says a great deal for the artistry of Beverly Wolff and Jon Vickers that their tasteful and vocally beautiful interpretation of the title roles triumphed over the production, which often worked actively against them.

Mrs. Wolff is a handsome woman, but Colonnello's murky, awkward lighting did everything to keep this fact from the audience. During most of her first aria, her face was in shadow, though there was plenty of light—all too much—illuminating the set. Vickers, too, looked as well as sang the part. In excellent, heroic and moving voice, he was unmatchable in the last act, the stricken leader and the mocked lover.

The smaller roles were well sung (in French), especially the high priest of Giliel Fioravanti and the Abimelech of Franco Ventriglia. Argeo Quadri's flaccid crooning did less justice to the lush beauty but the orchestra played well. The chorus was in top form. The less said about the choreography, the better.

The other opera being given in Florence these days—and to sold-out houses—is Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," notable for the performances of Riccardo Muti and a great Florentine favorite and still an exciting singer. These Verdi performances also confirmed the gifts of the Teatro Comunale's permanent conductor, the remarkable young maestro Riccardo Muti, who felt and conveyed the immense vitality in every page of this great score.

The baritone Jan Deussen, an unfamiliar name to Italian audiences, was a grim, dramatic and affecting Renato and Carmen Gonzalez's Ulrica was suitably spooky and musically right. Only Cristina Deusek's Amelis left much to be desired; her cold voice is all wrong, and when she tries to be the dramatic soprano she isn't, she just sounds loud and shrill. Florentine Masani signed new sets and costumes (why the old Koschika sets, dating from 1963, had to be scrapped is a mystery), and Sandro Sequi created a generally tidy staging.

## Around the Galleries in Rome

Otto Dix, Christian Schad, 1/Ariete, 140 Via Giulia, Rome, through January.

This small but extraordinary show of pungent realism is made up of works done 50 years ago in Germany in what was called Verism or Neue Sachlichkeit. Dix's tough and straightforward exposure of worn and corrupted flesh is not the least unkind while today's "realism," either as mechanical as a photograph or in thick textures (as in Pearlstein and Georges) often show a discrepancy between technique and content. In contrast, Dix's loose watercolors and precise, slashing lines in his pencil drawings are perfectly suited to his subjects: modes of working women and/or prostitutes and intellectuals. Christian Schad reveals the full decadence of the Weimar Republic in drawings and woodcuts. Although his line is sweet and curvy and of a peculiarly German sensuality, it is also exact and biting. Scenes where copulation, quarrels or suicide have just taken place seem straight out of Bucholzky or Gottfried Benn. He describes a person's whole character with just a few spare lines in his portraits. Dix is coming into his own again these



From an Otto Dix work.

days while Schad, still living, is virtually unknown.

William Wiley, Odyssia, 16 Via Ludovico, Rome, through January.

Wiley is like a lot of country musicians—folky but much less of a hick than he lets on. His map-like, busy drawings and paintings, adorned with homespun biographical tales, declarations and puns, and his big, decorated animal hides are too

self-conscious and coy. But some rough constructions, carelessly thrown together out of sticks, cans, Chiari bottles and tied together with rope, are cunningly free and amusing.

Most artists have tried their hands at this kind of thing at one time or another in the privacy of their studios, and one wishes this Californian were less ambiguous and that he would leave out the synthetic corn without losing his playfulness. He should openly admit his underlying sophistication and seriousness.

Gladie Olivieri, Contini, 26 Piazza Mignanelli, Rome, through January.

Olivieri's handsome, bright abstractions are furrowed by a feathering streak here and there or overlaid by segments of contrasting colors. Ox-blood reds, peacock blue hazes, coal-dust blacks or metallic yellows are sprayed on in varying densities to create luminous spatial illusions.

Etienne Colla, Paintings, Reliefs, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through January.

Colla was one of the first junk sculptors, using discarded machine parts for abstract compositions. In this show he reveals his basic classicism. Symbols of black bands, painted on bare canvas, only work as designs for sculptures. The reliefs of various

painted, wooden shapes are equally static.

Ludo Fanti, Fante di Spade, 264 Via Ripetta, Rome, through January.

Fanti, a young Italian living in Paris, pretends to pay homage to Lenin by painting the Soviet Union in the most blatantly conventional fashion. Can he be in earnest? Under statues of heroically pointing, vaguely smiling workers, peasants and children in callously rendered, lurid pop art fantasies are no better than banal cardboard images. These scenes are a far cry indeed from Solzhenitsyn's tragic reality.

Angele Tisoni, Galleria Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, to Feb. 2.

Like Fanti, an exponent of the trend hovering between pop and new realism, Tisoni paints contemporary nightmares with the technique of a slick, mechanical billboard artist. Helmeted astronauts and sportsmen, or models and surgeons, either masked or with empty faces, dwell in smooth gray suffocating spaces. The metal or plastic surfaces are highly polished but flesh has the color and substance of cement. There is no real impact because the viewpoint is contrived and as inhuman as the inhumanity it intends to portray.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## PARIS THEATER

## Anouilh Takes on Another Member of Atrous' Family

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Jean Anouilh, having written an "Antigone," an "Eurydice" and a "Medea," tackles Electra in his new play, "Tu Es Si Gentil Quand Tu Es Petit," which has opened at the Théâtre Antoine.

Several Greek dramas about the house of Atrous have survived to spur playwrights to imitation. Despite the professor, a modern has occasionally surpassed an ancient. Von Hofmannsthal's "Elektra" (which also serves as the libretto for the Strauss opera), with its fascinating Freudian ripples and recasting of the action, betters the original as a dramatic spectacle. O'Neill and Giraudoux, though wanting in classic objectivity, achieved absorbing interpretations of the Electra myth.

Anouilh, an acknowledged master of theater technique, has set himself a complicated task. In a single session, he presents not a trilogy but a trio of different plays at once. His drama operates on three levels, the machinery sometimes jamming.

At stage right, a touring company, doomed to perform the tragedy forever, enacts Anouilh's paraphrase of Sophocles, the interpreters suffering schizophrenia from their perpetual duties. At stage left, the members of a provincial orchestra, engaged to play incidental music for the climactic moments, gossip about their private affairs when not saving their instruments. At the finish, the frowny gorgons of the band attack the actor who has impersonated Orestes because he has murdered his mother (in the play). The triple traffic of the piece checkmates itself more than once with Anouilh's ideas, like his text, lacking precision and clarity.

The best scene is that between Aegisthus, who is weary of the decayed Clytemnestra's reprimands and has grown despondent, and Orestes, the fierce avenger. In a speech that gives the play its title, Aegisthus reminds Orestes that he was a charming child and warns him that, with the murder, he will be transformed into a replica of his victim. He will become that most repugnant and despairing of creatures: an adult human. It is a fine, bitter passage in Anouilh's characteristic vein of black irony and it is beautifully played by Claude Giraud, perhaps the most understated of younger French actors. Here, though only fleetingly, there is a flash of the author's dramatic power.

In depicting the puppets of the bandstand, musicians reminiscent of the Cherry Sisters, Anouilh has stopped to some very passé vaudeville wheezes in an effort to introduce some comic relief. The impoverished gentleman who plays the bass-viol (and who is played entertainingly by the incomparable Madeleine Barulic) is constantly shocked by her vulgar colleague. This laughing device went out of fashion 40 years ago. Since then, it has been the stuff of dowager who has made all the flip wits cracks and the trollop who effects a strained ladylikeness. True, the new method is a cliché, but it is an improvement; of the snicker-seeking in Victorian comedies.

Electra is not the main role in Anouilh's version in which she appears as a nagging monomaniacal miss and not a tragic heroine. Danielle Lebrun does what she can, but it is a limiting assignment. Hervé Bellon has a better part as Orestes and endows it with occasional force. Francine Bery's Clytemnestra in decadence has its moments and both Marcelle Ranson-Hervé and Odile Mallet as the Cherry Sisters and Hubert Deschamps as the pianist score in their burlesque bits. But "Tu Es Si Gentil Quand Tu Es Petit" falls below the customary Anouilh par.

Stefan Zweig's adaptation of "Volpone," though minus the gorgeous poetic imagery of Jonson, is an effective piece of theater as the modern stage knows. It has even been played (by the Theater Guild) in English with

## British Premiere

Edward Albee's "All Over" will have its British premiere Jan. 31 in the Aldwych Theatre in a production by the Royal Shakespeare Company directed by Peter Hall, designed by John Bury and with costumes by Beatrice Dawson. The cast includes Peggy Ashcroft, Pauline Collier, Sheila Hancock, Angela Lansbury, David Markham, Sebastian Shaw and David Waller.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1972

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## Dollar Falls as Europe Criticizes Nixon Budget

ZURICH, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon's projected federal budget deficit of \$25.5 billion for the year beginning July 1 was taken by European bankers and monetary officials as confirmation that the United States "doesn't care" about the health of the dollar.

"We are witnessing a return to being neglected," a senior partner in a large Zurich banking firm commented.

Although there had been advance warning of a big deficit, the dollar continued to decline against most European currencies, reaching a new low against some of them.

The following were the late or closing rates on some of the major exchanges:

	Jan. 25, 72	Previous
Geneva 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
London 100 S.F.	4,125.5	4,115
Frankfurt 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Paris 100 S.F.	4,125.5	4,115
Brussels 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Amsterdam 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Stockholm 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Copenhagen 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Oslo 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Stockholm 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Copenhagen 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575
Oslo 100 S.F.	2,582.5	2,575

Meanwhile, gold, sometimes considered a barometer of confidence in the dollar, continued to rise. It was fixed at \$46.125 per ounce in London this afternoon, up 12 1/2 cents from yesterday and only 5 cents below the record high. In Zurich the price matched the record high at \$46.05 per ounce bid, \$46.20 offered.

## Belgium to Raise Corporate Taxes By 10 Percent

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian government plans to increase corporate income tax by 10 percent this year. Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens announced today.

Mr. Eyskens made the widely expected announcement in his government declaration opening the new session of parliament.

He failed to give details, but an aide explained that the increase would take the form of a surcharge on the so-called basic tax rates of 25 percent on undistributed income and 30 percent on distributed income.

Mr. Eyskens said the increase was being made to cover budgetary needs and to bring Belgian rates into line with those of other European countries.

A spokesman for the Belgian Federation of Industries, which has opposed the tax, said Belgian firms are not so far out of line when considered as a proportion of gross national product. In any case, he added, a new tax on companies is "economic and social nonsense" at a time when the government is trying to spur investment to revive the lagging economy and create jobs.

While it may have been coincidental, most European stock exchanges turned mixed or lower.

Closing uneasiness was a belief that the United States is violating classic prescriptions for regulating its economy after devaluation. Instead of introducing credit and fiscal restraint to hold price inflation down, the United States is taking the opposite course, bankers said.

European bankers generally expressed concern that a combination of cheap credit and budget stimulus might get the U.S. economy booming, but it would also stimulate demand for imports and reduce the positive impact of the December currency realignment.

Moreover, bankers disagreed with President Nixon's contention that the current fiscal year's deficit of \$25.5 billion and the projected one of \$25.5 billion were not inflationary.

"I don't see how such deficits could be anything but inflationary," Nicolas Baer, a partner of Julius Baer & Co. Zurich, said.

Benefits Lost

A Geneva banker added that if U.S. prices rise faster than elsewhere, "the whole benefit of the currency realignment could be lost."

A London foreign exchange dealer commented that today's announcement of U.S. trade figures for 1971 contributed to uneasiness. The figures showed a deficit of \$2.6 billion.

"To Americans it may not seem like a lot, but Europeans think differently," he said.

Aside from worrying about the U.S. budget, some European bankers were also concerned that the easy money policy practiced in the United States would continue to push the dollar lower on foreign exchange markets. Eurodollar rates have reached five-year lows, making investments in other currencies relatively more attractive.

Deliberate Move

A German central banker saw in the easy money policy a deliberate attempt to increase the de facto devaluation rate of the dollar so that U.S. trade would benefit.

"Washington believes the cheaper the dollar the better and the quicker the payments balance can be swung," he said, adding, "I think they would like to see the dollar at the floor."

Such a policy is "quite risky," a Swiss central banker said. And some commercial bankers took the view that if the dollar does reach the lowest limit permitted under December's currency realignment, central banks might let it float, rather than absorb dollars that are no longer convertible into other monetary assets.

"Flotation would be a big adventure for the United States and a catastrophe for world trade," a Paris banker observed.

## Thyssen Net Plunges 71% During Year

Board Approves Plan To Halve the Dividend

DUISBURG, West Germany, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—August Thyssen-Hütte profit plunged 71.4 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, the company announced today. Thyssen said it planned to halve its dividend to 3.5 deutsche marks.

The year's net profit was 59.8 million DM, compared with 206.5 DM the previous year, the steel giant reported.

In order to reach the 70 million DM needed for the dividend payment, Thyssen had to liquidate reserves to augment after-tax profit by 10.5 million DM, the report added.

Management's decision to slash the dividend was approved by the supervisory board today. It required approval by the annual shareholders' meeting on April 24. The supervisory board also decided to propose the election of Gerd Tacke, former chairman of Siemens, to the board. He would succeed the retiring Hans Kerschbaum.

VW Sales Rise 9 Percent

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen's worldwide group sales rose 9 percent last year, to 17.3 million DM from 15.79 million in 1970, chairman Rudolf Leiding told a meeting of VW workers today.

Mr. Leiding failed to report profit figures, but commented that earnings are "wholly unsatisfactory."

During a television interview last week he indicated that profits were down to zero. A spokesman later amplified the comment, saying profits on car sales last year were nil but other sectors made a small profit.

Today Mr. Leiding said worldwide car output rose 6 percent to 2.3 million units last year from 2.2 million in 1970.

Reed Profit Rises 92% in Quarter

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Reed International pre-tax profit was up 92 percent in the third quarter and 43.8 percent in the first nine months ended Dec. 31, the company announced today.

Third-quarter pre-tax profit was \$115 million, up from \$59 million in the like quarter last year, and nine-month profit was \$297 million, up from the previous \$144 million.

Nine-month sales were \$394.7 million, up 6.2 percent from \$371.8 million in the same period a year ago.

The profit figures included the results of Twyford Holdings Ltd., which Reed acquired on April 1. Pre-tax profit attributable to Twyford for the nine-months was \$900,000.

## TWA Chief Fears Impact Of Proposed Charter Rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Scheduled international service by U.S. airlines will and must be changed if new charter rules proposed by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) go into effect, Trans World Airlines chairman Charles Tillinghast Jr. said today.

Mr. Tillinghast told newsmen the end of scheduled service to foreign countries, except on a subsidized basis, is a "real specter on the horizon."

The airline executive said he based his remarks on the assumption that current U.S. membership rules for club-type "affinity" charters would remain in effect, and that the CAB puts into effect its proposal to permit any non-affinity group of at least 50 persons to charter aircraft on a pro rata basis.

Mr. Tillinghast said TWA was not going to sit around worrying about what might happen, but like its competitors—would go more heavily than ever into charter flights and forget about scheduled service internationally.

"The number of people who would pay the premium required to support scheduled service on international routes would be the definite minority in the market," Mr. Tillinghast said.

"If scheduled service is supported internationally only by those who have the need for regular service and the ability and willingness to pay for it, the traffic would be inadequate to cover the costs."

The CAB proposal, announced in December, would last three years from its starting time, on an experimental basis.

## FTC Alleges Cereal Firms Set Up a 'Shared Monopoly'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) accused the nation's four largest breakfast-cereal makers of "shared monopoly" and threatened yesterday to break them up into smaller, more competitive companies.

The four are Kellogg, General Mills, General Foods and Quaker Oats.

In what would prove to be the most significant government anti-trust action in decades, the FTC by a three-to-two vote adopted a proposed complaint asserting that the companies, which together account for 91 percent of the ready-to-eat cereal market, have pursued "actions or inactions" for at least 30 years to maintain their alleged monopoly.

The allegedly illegal actions involve the introduction of a proliferation of cereal brands that are trademarks in ways that the FTC says deter "artificially" assertedly unfair, promotional methods, restrictive programs for controlling retailers' shelf space, and acquisitions of competitors.

The alleged inactions are the firms' failure to challenge one another's prices and promotional programs.

Kellogg immediately accused the FTC of being against bigness. General Mills issued a statement denying any wrongdoing and retorting that the government was bringing "a test case which seeks to write new law." General Foods and Quaker Oats both asserted the industry was "extremely competitive."

Government anti-trusters, private economists and some liberal members of Congress for years have been denouncing the alleged problem of shared monopolies, also known as oligopolies or concentrated industries. The FTC's case, however, marks the first

time any direct action has been taken.

A few administration officials who at least theoretically back the FTC approach have taken the position that concentrated industries—particularly are prone to wage and price inflation, and therefore deconcentration is the only alternative to permanent application of controls to these industries.

Assuming that the FTC does not abandon the case along the way, the issue almost certainly will be decided by the Supreme Court, and its ruling could be at least several years away.

Supreme Court Rules in Favor Of 3 Drug Firms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court threw out yesterday the conviction of three big drug makers on charges of conspiring to monopolize trade in broad-spectrum antibiotic drugs.

By a three-to-three tie vote, the high court affirmed an appeals court's action overturning the criminal-anti-trust verdict against Pfizer, American Cyanamid and Bristol-Myers.

The case, which has a history going back longer than a decade, will be returned to a U.S. district court.

A Justice Department official said the government's main alternatives are to dismiss the indictment of the three companies, to retry them, or to attempt a negotiated settlement if the companies were willing to plead no contest.

## U.S. Orders For Durable Goods Decline

1.7% Drop Reported, Sales Are Down .7%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods fell 1.7 percent, or \$556 million, in December to a seasonally adjusted \$32.01 billion. This reversed November's upward revised 4.5 percent gain, the Commerce Department reported today.

The backlog of unfilled orders increased 0.2 percent, or \$126 million, to \$74.9 billion after an upward revised 0.5 percent advance in November.

Durable goods sales were 0.7 percent, or \$226 million, lower, at \$31.88 billion following November's upward revised 3 percent gain.

Through 1971 as a whole, new orders advanced at a 0.5 percent monthly rate, the unfilled backlog of orders declined at a 0.3 percent rate and shipments moved ahead at a 0.8 percent rate, the department said.

Featuring new orders for December were declines of 2.3 percent in machinery industries and of 4 percent in transportation equipment. New orders for producers capital goods were up 1.1 percent over the month.

Esso Profit Up 15%

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the world's largest petroleum enterprise, announced yesterday a 15 percent increase in 1971 earnings and higher indicated fourth-quarter profits.

Net income rose to \$152 billion, or \$6.76 a share, in 1971. This is before an extraordinary charge of \$55 million, or 24 cents a share, as a result of the realignment of exchange rates in foreign currencies in relation to the dollar.

In 1970 the giant oil company reported a profit of \$131 billion, or \$5.91 a share.

Indicated fourth-quarter profits totaled \$432 million, or \$1.91 a share, up from \$385 million, or \$1.73 a share, in the period a year earlier.

Total revenues for 1971 reached \$20.8 billion compared with \$18.7 billion in 1970.

J. K. Jamieson, chairman, said that the increase in earnings

reflected the "recovery in product realizations over the severely depressed price levels that prevailed throughout much of 1970."

Standard Oil (Ohio)

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	353.4	370.9
Profits (millions)	18.9	23.5
Per Share	\$0.78	\$1.30

Getty Oil

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	370.9	373.3
Profits (millions)	31.98	38.97
Per Share	\$3.98	\$4.66

Gulf Oil

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	7,400.0	6,700.0
Profits (millions)	561.4	550.0
Per Share	2.70	2.65

U.S. Steel

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,083.8	1,142.3
Profits (millions)	45.4	39.0
Per Share	0.85	0.73

Amer. Smelting & Refining

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	496.3	4,883.2
Profits (millions)	154.5	147.0
Per Share	2.85	2.73

Burlington Industries

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	436.0	424.0
Profits (millions)	11.5	13.25
Per Share	0.44	0.50

Consolidated Edison (N.Y.)

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	356.3	371.49
Profits (millions)	31.22	36.04
Per Share	0.66	0.87

Consolidated Freightways

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	470.8	397.2
Profits (millions)	20.55	1.87
Per Share	3.57	1.39

Kennecott Copper

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	358.2	364.9
Profits (millions)	11.17	7.59
Per Share	0.24	0.24

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## Wall St. Prices Rally On News of Nixon Talk

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices fell this morning, rallied briskly at mid-session on hopes for new Vietnam peace proposals and then moved lower again in afternoon trading.

It was all part of a session swept by the cross-currents of earnings reports, some continued profit-taking and big price changes in individual issues.

The Dow Jones Industrial average ended at 894.72 with a loss of 2.10. This followed yesterday's setback of 10.62.

A few analysts said that the consolidation process might carry the Dow average as low as the \$75-\$80 area, as a fairly normal retracement following the sharp post-Thanking-upsurge.

The mid-day rally resulted from a White House announcement that President Nixon was preparing a "major foreign policy statement" to be delivered tonight on nationwide television and radio.

In Wall Street, there was conjecture that Mr. Nixon might propose a specific date for withdrawing all U.S. troops from Vietnam, in exchange for the release of American prisoners of war.

At 11:30 a.m. the Dow Industrials were down by 5.72. The "Nixon speech rally" at mid-session put the indicator ahead by 2.19 at 1 p.m. But profit-taking and other pressures, such as worry over the slow economic recovery and the ballooning budget deficit, sent the Dow average into minus territory again by the final hour.

Volume, with numerous large blocks changing hands, rose to 17.57 million shares from yesterday's 15.64 million shares.

International Business Machines, a strong performer in the erratic market, gained 1 1/2 to 386 after touching its former 1971-72 high at 370. The company raised its quarterly cash dividend.

Levitz Furniture, still feeling the impact of an article in Barron's, lost 3 to 146 after dropping 9 1/4 yesterday.

As the biggest point loser on the active list, Levitz sold as low as 141 3/4 during the session.

J. J. Newberry, a retail chain with around 550 domestic outlets, moved to the top of the active list with a flourish. It bounded up 4 to 21 in response to a tender offer. Rapid-American offered to buy 950,000 shares, or an estimated 49 percent of Newberry's common stock, at \$23 a share. Rapid-American, which already controls a retail empire, rose 3/8 to 17 1/2. Newberry ranked as the best percentage gainer by a wide margin.

The American Exchange index closed at 26.58, unchanged, but declining issues led advances 504 to 424. Volume rose to 4.87 million shares from 4.42 million yesterday.

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<u>-1977-78—Stocks and</u>	<u>Sts.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>-1977-78—Stocks and</u>	<u>Sts.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>-1977-78—Stocks and</u>	<u>Sts.</u>	<u>Net</u>
<u>High, Low, Div. in \$</u>	<u>100s.</u>	<u>First, High Low Last, Chgs</u>	<u>High, Low, Div. in \$</u>	<u>100s.</u>	<u>First, High Low Last, Chgs</u>	<u>High, Low, Div. in \$</u>	<u>100s.</u>	<u>First, High Low Last, Chgs</u>

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Trading	—1971-72— Stocks and		Sts.	Net
	High. Low. Div. In \$	100s. First. High Low Last. Chge		

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

-1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	100s	First	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	100s	First	-1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	100s	First	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	100s	First	-1971-72- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	100s	First	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	100s	First			
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## Eurodollars

Jan. 26, 1972

1 Day	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## International Stock Indexes

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Brussels

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Dusseldorf

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## London

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Milan

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Paris

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Zurich

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 26, 1972

1 Day	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## International Stock Indexes

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Brussels

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Dusseldorf

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## London

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Milan

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Paris

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Zurich

Today Prev. High Low

Amsterdam	Brussels	Dusseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## CANADIAN SECURITY GROWTH FUND INTERNATIONAL N.Y.

NOTICE OF FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CANADIAN SECURITY GROWTH FUND INTERNATIONAL N.Y. (the "Fund") will be held at the principal office of the Fund, at 1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, on Thursday, February 2, 1972, at 11:00 a.m.

## AGENDA

1. Consideration and approval of the financial statements of the Fund for the year 1971 and 1972.
2. Declaration of dividends.
3. Election of directors.
4. Selection of independent public accountants.
5. Transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The complete text of the Agenda, as well as the financial statements for the year 1971 and 1972 may be obtained at the office of the Fund in Canada, N.Y., or from Canadian Security Growth Fund International, Canada Square, 250 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Shareholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1972, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting.

Shareholders will be admitted upon presentation of their share certificates or of vouchers indicating share ownership, which may be obtained from the Fund, Canadian Security Growth Fund International, Canada Square, 250 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Holders of bearer share certificates should present a Certificate of Deposit, signed and stamped by the bank where their certificates have been deposited.

Shareholders who wish to be represented at the meeting by proxy may obtain appropriate forms of proxy from the office of the Fund or Canadian Security Growth Fund International, at the address indicated above.

By order of the Board of Directors.

1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020

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PEANUTS



B. C.



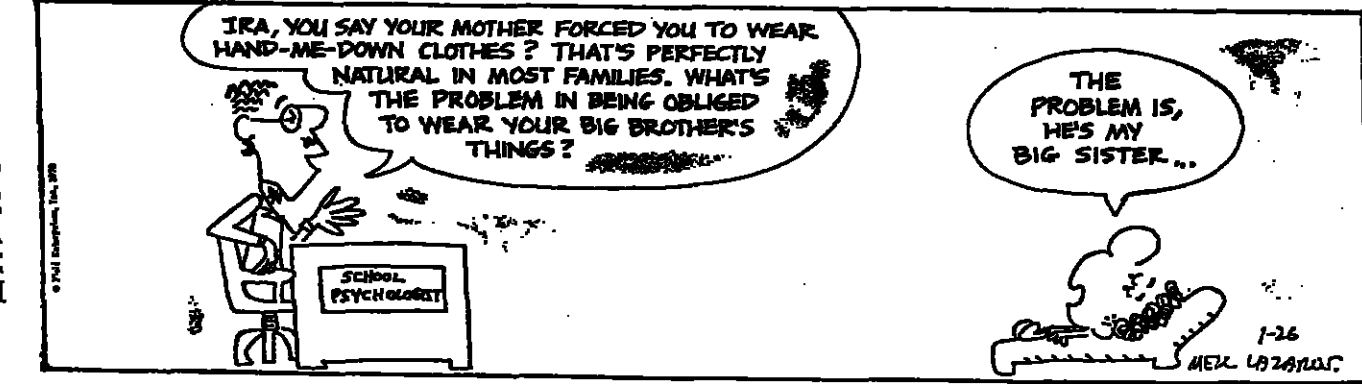
L. L. ABBNER



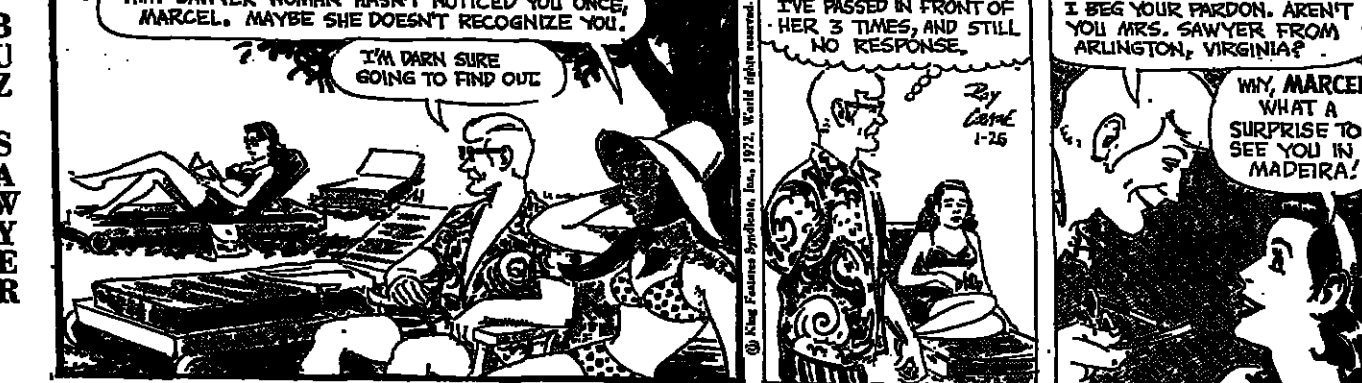
BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIAZRD of ID



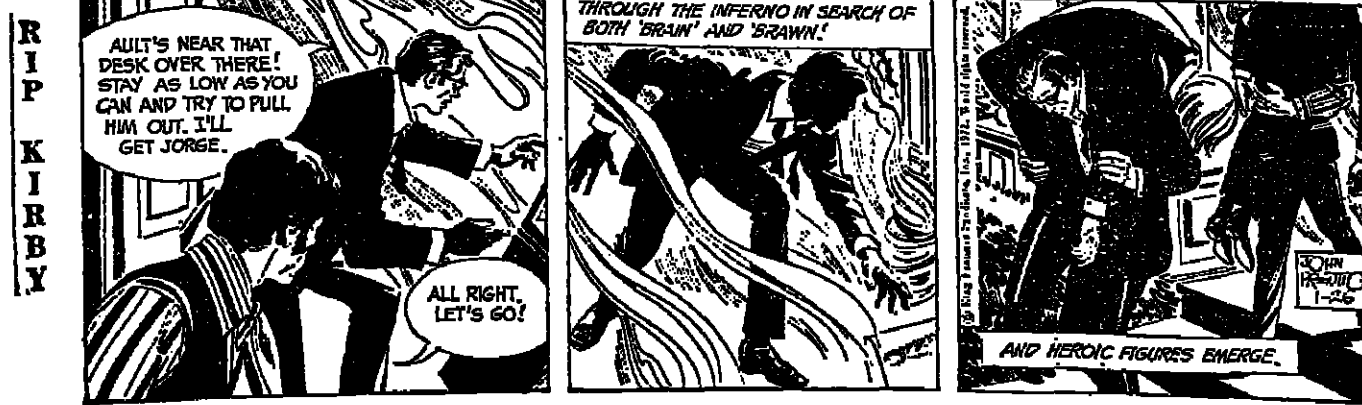
REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a recent U.S. tournament, most of the players with the North hand opened one no-trump, giving a good description of their assets and avoiding the redoubtable problem that would arise if a one-heart opening received a one-spade response.

South could then use Gerber, as almost all experts do in response to no-trump bids. The artificial bids of four clubs and five clubs elicited the information that North held two aces and two kings.

Most South players then put their partners in seven no-trump, an excellent contract that was beaten by the diamond division, except in one case when East indiscreetly led that suit. But this South player selected seven diamonds, judging that the extra chances of success likely to exist in seven diamonds outweighed the match-point advantage of no-trump. As it happened he was right.

West made the helpful lead of

**NORTH (D)**  
♦ KQ10  
♥ K9543  
♠ A8  
♣ A105

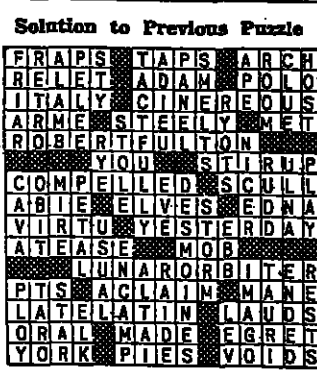
**WEST**  
♦ 954  
♥ 108762  
♠ 7  
♣ QJ97

**EAST**  
♦ J762  
♥ QJ  
♠ J532  
♣ 843

**SOUTH**  
♦ A83  
♥ A  
♠ KQ10964  
♣ K62

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 N.T. Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 7 ♦ Pass  
Pass

West led the club queen.



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF I HAD A HORSE, I COULD BE MENDIN' FENCES OR ROUNDIN' UP STRAYS AN' STUFF LIKE THAT."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

## BOOKS

### NORTH

By Louis-Ferdinand Céline. Translated from the French by Ralph Manheim. A Seymour Lawrence book: Delacourt, 454 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

FOR some 40 years, Louis-Ferdinand Céline has been waging a one-man war against the world in his novels, and it is a measure of his greatness that the only now, in "North," has the world begun to get the better of him. In his first and best book, "Journey to the End of the Night," Céline had hardly a good word for anybody, yet you felt that he was in closer touch with the human race, with people in the depths of their souls, than any other author in this century. And though "Journey" was distilled out of disgust, the aftertaste was not sour—as it so often is with modern French novels—but bittersweet. His disgust was a kind of curdled love.

His life contradicted his misanthropic posture. Quitting a lucrative and prestigious job with the Rockefeller Foundation, he became a slum doctor in Paris, something like a medical missionary, since he knew that most of his patients could not possibly pay. He knew his characters from their bowels outwards, and he could cloak an ordinary laborer in a tragic aura fit for a king.

There's an unforgettable scene in "Journey" in which a woman is bleeding to death and Céline is summoned. He sees a must be hospitalized immediately, but first her husband must sign an authorization slip. Where is her husband? He is standing there in the room, looking on with a dozen neighbors, showing the same awed and impersonal curiosity. Céline asks him to sign the authorization slip, but the husband can't seem to take in the fact that he is being called on to make a life-or-death decision. The drama is too much for him; his life is too narrow to accommodate it. As Céline puts it, the husband works hard all day, it is all he can do to balance himself on his two feet. He lifts the covers and shows the husband's wife's legs—the husband's face remains vague.

Hopelessly, Céline leaves for his next patient. The husband, still struggling to formulate the problem, to grasp the abstraction of the authorization slip, pursues the doctor down the stairs. He invites him into the corner café for a drink: He has never invited anyone for a drink in his life, but these are unusual circumstances. In the café, a little dog comes over to their table and the husband gives him a lump of sugar...

In 1941, after another great novel, "Death on the Installment Plan," Céline inexplicably came out with a virulent anti-Semitic pamphlet, which was to be followed later by another. As in his novels, he is not a man for half measures: The pamphlets are murderous, inflammatory, impossible to imagine coming from France's greatest living novelist. To despise everyone is all right—it is not uncommon among French intellectuals—but to narrow it down to the Jews is something else. Especially in 1941.

No one has satisfactorily explained these pamphlets. Apologists have blamed a head wound suffered in World War I, resulting, they say, in a paranoid seizure. For others, it was clear that Céline was a Nazi, in spite of the fact that he had tried to enlist in the French Army for this war too, and been rejected. The truth is probably more simple and more complicated. It is likely that Céline chose the Jews to attack because they were there, they were in the air, so to speak. Also, since he was showing unmistakable paranoid symptoms—his disgust with humanity hardening into hatred—his singling out the Jews may well have been a left-handed compliment, an admission that they were more human than most. Their history had been too long.

Céline's anti-Semitism never figured in his novels, but his paranoia eventually did. "Castle to Castle," the best of his later novels, opens with a hundred-page splinter of free-floating rage before settling down into a brilliant, surrealistic picture of life in Germany, where Céline had been forced to flee as a nominal collaborator who was too famous to be forgiven. In "North," we find him still in Germany. The war is nearing its end, and Céline the novelist may be too. There are only flashes now of his unerring sense of the absurd in the eye of catastrophe.

He is lame now, he has to walk with the help of canes—and his style limps with him. True, he lashes out with his canes—here, there, everywhere—but it's not the same Céline. He's always spitting out words for fear of poison, then leaping a thousand miles to invent against his publisher without even wiping his chin. His irony has a whine in it. The humanity he knew, which infuriated him to a scabrous eloquence, is beyond recognition now and the world has outdistanced his disgust.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

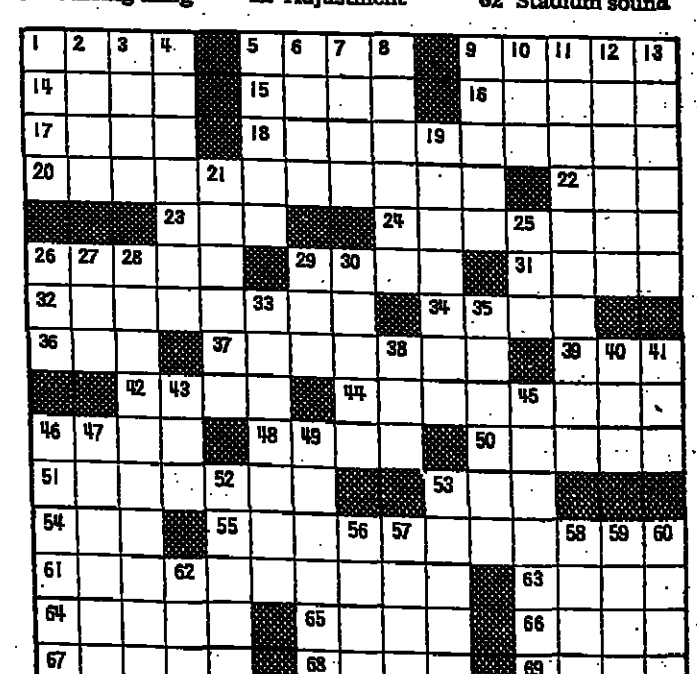
## Best Sellers

This Week		Last Week
FICTION		
1	Wheels, Heller	2
2	The Winds of War, Wood	1
3	The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth	3
4	Messiah, MacLennan	4
5	The Execution, Raskin	5
6	Rabbit Redux, Updike	6
7	Our Gang, Roth	7
8	The Betsy, Robbins	8
9	Memoirs of a Geisha, Arima	9
10	Bear Island, MacLennan	10
GENERAL		
1	Blender and Franklin, Lash	1
2	The Last Days of Pompeii, Kania	2
3	Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Redox	3
4	Honor Thy Father, Felt	4
5	Jennie, Volume Two, Martin	5
6	The Last Days of Pompeii, Catalano	6
7	Wu's World, Wunner	7
8	The Defense Never Rests, Bailey	8
9	Behind the Front, Skinner	9
10	Brian Piccolo: A Short Season, Morris	10

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |                                |                          |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                  |                          |                                |
| 1 London literary street       | 46 Jacob's brother       | 13 Smelting mixture            |
| 5 Abrade                       | 49 Abound                | 19 Large land mass             |
| 9 Lawsuit loser's burden       | 50 Japanese natives      | 21 Taxing                      |
| 14 Adult pike                  | 51 Chorus                | 25 Cherish                     |
| 15 Ironwood of Asia            | 53 Billing method: Abbr. | 26 Angular measure             |
| 16 Brightened                  | 54 Yellow fish           | 27 American humorist           |
| 17 Evils                       | 55 Compromise            | 28 Romance                     |
| 18 Victor Herbert song         | 61 Wintergreen           | 29 Good name, for short        |
| 20 Do publicity work           | 63 Bowling alley         | 30 Lecture                     |
| 22 Indonesia's old name: Abbr. | 64 Skull part            | 33 More piquant                |
| 23 Fury                        | 65 Firm character        | 35 Jump on                     |
| 24 Legendary Greek musician    | 66 Miss Millay           | 38 Space vehicle               |
| 26 Asian peninsula             | 67 Game played           | 40 Debt acknowledgment         |
| 29 Island area of Cairo        | 68 Bygone days           | 41 Extant being                |
| 31 Arbiters, for short         | 69 Rough waters          | 43 Crude sugar of India        |
| 32 Ardent fan                  |                          | 45 Trifles                     |
| 34 Forsyte, for one            | <b>DOWN</b>              | 46 Amatory                     |
| 36 Bulgarian coin              | 1 Fluent                 | 47 Unruffled                   |
| 37 Katmandu                    | 2 — of thumb             | 49 Atom's forte                |
| 39 She, in Germany             | 3 Western univ.          | 50 Certain endings             |
| 42 Cake ingredients            | 4 Barbarous              | 53 Prestige                    |
| 44 Stirring thing              | 5 Early, in Milton's day | 56 Novice: Var.                |
|                                | 6 Back woe               | 57 Apparent or presumptive one |
|                                | 7 Hit the dirt           | 58 Ford                        |
|                                | 8 Tarkington character   | 59 Tolstoy character           |
|                                | 9 Holding device         | 60 Notes                       |
|                                | 10 Flattering speech     | 62 Stadium sound               |
|                                | 11 Certain artisan       |                                |
|                                | 12 Adjustment            |                                |





## Archer Loses Golf on 21st Extra Hole

## Miller Barber Wins Playoff

By Lincoln A. Werden

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 25 (AP)—Miller Barber won the Tucson National Golf Club and completed the round even with his rival at 72. The longest playoff in modern times on the circuit came to an end as Barber sank an 18-foot birdie putt at the 21st hole Sunday, which had 27 at the finish of the regulation 72 holes.

Since the advent of television contracts with tournament sponsors, playoffs have been of the sudden-death variety and begin

at the 18th hole, where cameras are set to start coverage of the last four holes.

Archer won a three-way playoff two weeks ago over 18 holes to win the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open. That was somewhat of a novelty since in previous years there, and in tournaments generally, except for the United States Open, Masters and Professional Golfers' Association championships, the sudden-death finish (the first lowest score at a hole decides the winner) has been the accepted way to end golf tournaments.

But yesterday, in the desert sunshine, both an 18-hole playoff and one at sudden death was necessary. The 18-hole playoff was set because the 720 Bowl on television followed screening of the Tucson Open Sunday.

"I still like 18-hole playoffs," said Barber, who tied for 22d in the recent Los Angeles Open and tied for 33d in last week's Crosby at Pebble Beach. Archer had said earlier in the week he didn't like them and that four days of golf were sufficient to determine a winner and interest the spectators.

There have been protracted overtimes such as the 36-hole playoff that won the 1966 United States Open for Lloyd Mangrum against Byron Nelson and Vic Ghezzi, but 18-hole playoffs were then the accepted method of ending deadlocks, with another 18 added if the first one didn't settle it.

In 1931, Bill Burke beat George Von Elm for the U.S. Open crown in a record overtime that lasted 72 holes. But there was no week-to-week tour schedule as there is now with competitors traveling on nationwide circuit.



AT THE WIRE—Jim Ryun beating Kipchoge Keino in mile at Los Angeles Saturday.

## 'Important Thing Was Winning,' Ryun Says

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP)—Jim Ryun may be on his way back, but his first victory of 1972 is something less than Olympic.

Ryun defeated Kenya's Kipchoge Keino by about four yards in 4 minutes 6.8 seconds at the Sunbelt Indoor Invitational mile run on Saturday night.

"I suppose both Kip and I spent ourselves and would have liked to have had a faster time," Ryun said afterwards. "But the important thing was winning the race."

Keino, perhaps drained from running his

fourth mile in eight days, did not challenge Ryun until the three-quarter mile. Ryun turned out a 5:07 final quarter to hold off the Kenyan.

Keino was timed in 4:07.3, compared with his 5:04.4 at College Park, Md., eight days earlier.

Ryun, an industrial photographer, now lives near Santa Barbara, Calif. He moved there last year after encountering hay-fever distress in Eugene, Ore. The Sunbelt mile was Ryun's first step in a campaign for vindication at the Summer Olympics in Munich. Keino, heat Ryun for the gold medal in the 1,500 meters in the 1968 Olympics.

## Italian Passes Porsches by Using Snow Tires

## Munari's Lancia Leads Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A sudden blizzard high in the French Alps hit the Monte Carlo auto rally today and enabled Sandro Munari of Italy in a Lancia to snatch the lead from two Porsches.

With visibility in many places cut to zero, all the favored teams were penalized for late arrivals at control points and many lost time in the special speed trials.

Munari and co-driver Mario Manacchi made the fewest mistakes and after four of the eight special sections of the rally's second stage held a 2-second lead over Bernard Darniche of France in an Alpine Renault.

Another of the five factory-backed Alpine Renaults is third, driven by Jean-Pierre Nicolas of France, 1 minute 18 seconds behind the leaders.

Over Anderson of Sweden, last year's winner, is fourth in an Alpine, 3:38 behind. Timo Makkinen in a factory-backed Ford Escort is fifth, trailing by 3:33, and the highest-placed Porsche is sixth, driven by Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard. Waldegard is 3:38 behind Munari.

Waldegard, who built up a comfortable lead after the first two tests run over dry ground,

slumped to ninth place on the third test when the snow hit. He put racing tires instead of studded snow tires on his car and lost more than five minutes.

Waldegard, winner in 1969 and 1970, managed to make up some

time on the fourth stage after changing tires. The other front-running Porsche to lose ground was Gerard Larrousse of France, fell out of the top 10, Larrousse was second after two special sections.

seventh in NHL scoring, and put him on tonight's powerful East squad that is led by Boston's Phil Esposito with 38 goals and 41 assists and New York's Jean Ratelle with 38 goals and 51 assists.

The West, trying to take its second straight victory, winning, 2-1, in Boston last year, is dominated by nine Chicago Black Hawks. Bobby Hull is the West's scoring leader with 35 goals and 27 assists.

NHL Meeting  
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 25 (AP)—The National Hockey League's board of governors formally awarded new franchises to Long Island, N.Y., and Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, but failed to reach agreement on a four-division alignment for the 1972-73 season.

Roy Roe, the Long Island club owner, was named the governor for his unnamed team, which will play next season in the new Nassau Coliseum. Roe's attorney, Bob Carlson, was named the alternate governor for the new club.

William Putnam is the governor of the Atlanta franchise, and the alternate is Dillard Hammond. The franchise fee for the NHL is \$8 million. Each new club presented a \$350,000 check as a down payment.

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Richard Petty won the Winston Western 500 stock-car race at 111 turned out at the Winston Western 500 to open the season at the Atlantic International Raceway. He drove a 1972 Plymouth to victory in the shortest race, circled because of fog and ending daylight. Petty covered 148 laps of 1.6-mile course in 2 hours, 14 minutes 11 seconds for an average speed of 104.0 miles an hour. Bobby Allison in a Chevrolet was second, faltering after leading most of the way as a dropped valve left him with seven laps to go. Bobby Isaac, the season champion, was third in a 1971 Dodge. The big disappointment was Mark Donohue, who had led the race, American Motors Master, both in their stock-car debut. After running as high as second, Donohue retired on his 14th lap because of a broken bracket in the rear suspension.

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## Coach Doesn't Score Warriors

## No. 2 Marquette Scores Over Notre Dame Five

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Al McGuire, Marquette's usually fiery basketball coach, did an about-face, but his second-ranked Warriors didn't.

The unbeaten Warriors ran their season's winning streak to 15 games last night, defeating Notre Dame, 71-62. McGuire, who has been berating his team after virtually every victory, was calm after the unexpectedly close game against the Fighting Irish, who have a 3-0 win-loss record.

In his most critical moment McGuire said, "We're just not playing well. We have not had an easy game yet." He reserved most of his comments for Notre Dame.

"They should be proud," he said. "They played well. (Irish coach) Digger Phelps had done an excellent job. Every time we went to the zone, he had his team hold the ball, which was a smart move."

The Chances pined Marquette with 24 points. Gary Novak of Notre Dame scored 25 points.

## Leadville Triumphs

Fourth-ranked Louisville valiantly fought back, 96-72, for its 13th consecutive victory following a season-opening 1-point loss to Florida.

The Cardinals, 2-0 in the Missouri Valley Conference, held North Texas State scores for nearly the first 4 minutes while taking to a 9-0 lead. Louisville's Jim Price led all scorers with 22 points, while teammate Ron Thomas scored 17 points and grabbed 22 rebounds.

Brigham Young, the No. 13 team, routed Athletics in action, 109-59, as 6-foot-11 Kresimir Cosic scored 17 points, snared 18 rebounds and blocked 11 shots.

Northwestern, ranked 19th, registered its 10th consecutive victory and 11th in 13 games, handing Central Michigan its worst setback in eight years, 93-64.

Sophomore Jim Bradley led Northern Illinois with 25 points. Eau Claire of Wisconsin, ranked the nation's top small-college team, suffered its first loss in 14 games, bowing to North Dakota, 73-70. Craig Skarpenord's 22 points led North Dakota, now 12-4. Mike Radtke had 25 points and Frank Schade 24 for Eau Claire.

Jim Anderson poured in 34 points as Kentucky overpowered Vanderbilt, 108-80, in a rough game. Kentucky's Larry Stempert was ejected from the game after decking the Commodore's Jan Van Breda Kolff.

## Swimming's Miss Meyer Retires at 19

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—Debbie Meyer, who won three gold medals at the 1968 Olympic Games, announced yesterday she is retiring from competitive swimming and won't enter the 1972 Olympics at Munich.

Called "Penny" because of her love of peanut butter, Miss Meyer retires at age 19 after seeing all of her national and world free-style swimming records broken by younger swimmers.

"I don't seem to have the drive anymore," she said. "I have been to the Olympics and I don't want to work that hard to get there again. My mind tells me to get moving, but my arms won't go."

Debbie's big year was in the 1968 Olympics; Miss Meyer won gold medals in the women's 200, 400 and 800-meter freestyle events.

## Bulls Break Streak of 11 Of Warriors

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Chicago Bulls, led by the legendary play of Jerry Sloan and Norm Van Lier in the final quarter, outlasted Golden State, 110-105, last night, ending the Warriors' 11-game winning streak, the longest in the National Basketball Association club's history.

Golden State's Cassie Russell, who had led the team with a 24-point-a-game average, was held to only 13 points by Chet Walker, who scored 29 for the Bulls.

The Warriors grabbed a first-quarter lead, but the Bulls, behind Sloan, came back to lead at halftime, 59-54.

Jeff Mullins, who scored 43 points in a losing effort, and Nate Thurmond brought the Warriors to within 5 points with 3:33 remaining. But two free throws by Van Lier and a jump shot by Walker assured the Bulls of victory.

## NBA Scoring

Chicago 110, San Francisco 105 (Walker 29, Sloan 43, Thurmond 20).

Monday's Results

1. Jabbar, Boston... 67 57 131 33.3  
2. Havlicek, Boston... 53 37 134 25.9  
3. Love, Phil... 41 30 111 29.7  
4. Hayward, Salt... 43 31 127 25.8  
5. Goodrich, L.A... 43 27 123 25.8  
6. Clark, Salt... 41 30 120 25.8  
7. Anderson, Atlanta... 41 21 110 25.1  
8. Chandler, Phila... 47 21 103 24.9  
9. Frazier, Phila... 45 21 114 24.9  
10. White, Boston... 40 28 114 24.4

## ABA Scoring

1. South, Virginia... 67 57 131 33.3  
2. Lead, Kentucky... 53 37 134 25.9  
3. Love, Phil... 41 30 111 29.7  
4. Hayward, Salt... 43 31 127 25.8  
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## Sports Shorts

The North Koreans at the Winter Olympics practiced alongside South Korean competitors after some problems were resolved.

When the North Koreans arrived at the Olympic Village at Sapporo, Japan, and learned both Korea had their names written only in English, and not in Japanese like the other nations, they refused to enter the village. Officials then decided that every country would be designated in English, and the North Koreans entered the village. North Korea is called the Democratic People's Republic and South Korea is called Korea.

Muhammad Ali will get \$400,000 or 45 percent of the net profits, whichever is larger, for his 15-round fight against heavyweight Max Baer at Tokyo on April 1, it was announced by Don King, president of the company promoting the bout. Foster's purse will be \$80,000, said George Staud, his manager.

The Chicago Cubs signed 35-year-old left-handed relief pitcher Steve Hamilton, who had been a free agent since his release by the San Francisco Giants at the end of last season.

The Southeastern Conference approved a resolution to make freshmen eligible to compete in varsity football and basketball. Chancellor Alexander Board of Vanderbilt said the 1971-72 change in the league's constitution and by-laws would be made at a special meeting within 12 weeks. Two other conferences, the Big Ten and Pacific-8, also have approved the eligibility of freshmen. A.M. (Tomb) Coleman, 34, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference since 1968, announced his retirement, effective Sept. 1.

and Landquart, Switzerland, for the most miserable.

Let's go back two weeks and pick up the ski caravan in Kitzbuehel, Austria, where one afternoon fourth-hand word drifted into town that Avery Brundage had said something about the ski world. Within a half-hour, Italian journalists were rumormongering around their hotel hallway, where the Italian team was also staying, waving their arms and shouting "No games, no games." Yeah, no games.

Later that night, three intrepid journalists stalked out the Rathaus. Word was that a clandestine group—led by Mario Rodler, president of Federation Internationale de Ski—was meeting at the City Hall.

At midnight, hoping to pick up a story from the meeting, which also included one journalist who has some influence with the FIS (and why should he get an exclusive), the three sneaky reporters tip-toed up two flights, where other voices were coming from another room. A cleaning lady, brown in hand, wearing rimless glasses and looking like every body's grandmother, greeted the spies.

The journalists told her they were journalists. She smiled. "Can you tell us if there's a meeting of some ski people here," said the only man who could speak German. There was, she thought, and asked the three if they would like for her to knock on the door and make sure. "No, no, don't do that," said the sweet old lady didn't.

The Keyhole  
One journalist, who said he had done it before, peered through the keyhole. Nothing. We waited for a while, and after reasoning that maybe the sweet old lady was wrong, that there was no FIS meeting but only a late-night convention of janitors, left and made up for lost drinking time.

It was later learned that there had been a ski meeting, and as always, nothing important was said.

Grindelwald, Switzerland, was next on the tour. That was something like three or four train changes from Kitzbuehel, and it encouraged two New York City spies to dump their luggage in a rented Volkswagen, be comfortable, and see the mountains.

The navigator, who said he once ran away from his Brooklyn home and spent a day in the Bronx Zoo, plotted the course along thick red lines and big blue dots. Big cities and big roads, around Austria's Adlon Pass, a 10-minute drive across Liechtenstein, through Malles and Leax, Switzerland, and toward

and Landquart, Switzerland, for the most miserable.

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## Observer

## Sure-Fire Analyst

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Colley Windflow, dean of American political analysts, yielded a moment of his day. Turning from a hot typewriter, he displayed his latest analysis of the political situation.

It said that most American voters were middle class. For this reason, it went on, any candidate who did not appeal to the middle class could not be elected President. The interview then proceeded as follows:

Q.—This is an astounding statement, Dean Windflow. Will you really make it in 400 newspapers and all magazines?

A.—Nothing can stop me.

Q.—And you really believe that the voters will elect the man who best appeals to the majority?

A.—I'd say my reputation on it for years. I have written this same analysis every election year for the past two decades at just this stage of the journalistic campaign. Do you know what I call this stage?

Q.—No, sir, what?

A.—I call it "The brilliant-exposition-of-the-obvious stage." With a series of breathtakingly perceptive demographic analyses, and a few telling riddles, I prove beyond cavil that most American voters are middle-class.

Q.—That is impressive enough, Dean. But what we all admire is the daring of your logic when you leap from the proven fact that most Americans are middle-class to the unknowable conclusion that a candidate must appeal to the middle class if he hopes to be elected. Isn't that terribly risky?

A.—Oh, I don't think so, young man. Editors have been lapping it up for years.

Q.—How will you satisfy editorial hunger after you have exhausted the possibilities of writing brilliant expositions of the obvious?

A.—Sincerely, I next go into what I call "the mid-asphalt seizure stage."

Q.—Is that when you start writing that the President has seized the middle of the road?

A.—Yes, although I garnish it heavily with metaphor about the

opposition's futile struggle. Q.—What will you write after you use up "with his usual intuitive political brilliance, the President has pre-empted the middle of the road?"

A.—By that time, the opposition party will have held its convention. That's when I go into my "spark-of-hope phase."

Q.—By which, I take it, you mean that incisive series of analyses I see after every convention of the out-party, in which you say that the natural cohesion of this splendid old party, attained after a purifyingly healthy fight in the convention, may very well carry it to triumph in spite of the President's incredible political genius?

A.—Precisely. I had come to this conclusion after the Democratic convention of 1968, but you cannot abandon a proven winner because of a single lapse.

Q.—I suppose analysts must be the easiest of all between Labor Day and Election Day?

A.—Oh, yes. In fact I have all my analyses for that period already written. I wrote a 20-year supply back in 1952, and I have only to send the appropriate piece to the printer on the appropriate day.

Q.—Does that series include your famous pieces about voter apathy?

A.—Alarming voter apathy, my boy. Alarming voter apathy. "This analysis," I write, "has seldom seen voter apathy as alarming as it is in the present campaign." Then there is the usual analysis of unrest in the farm belt. "Outcome hinges on Farm Vote" and the ever popular "President Takes Off the Gloves" article.

Q.—I know it by heart. "The President has finally taken off the gloves and come out slugging." I suppose that leads you naturally into your election-eve analysis.

A.—The one that begins, "All bets are off . . ." and that, of course, leads to my post-election article explaining why there was such a huge voter turnout despite earlier evidence of alarming voter apathy.

Q.—Dean Windflow, who do you think will win this year's election?

A.—The President, obviously. Who is he these days? Still Eisenhower, I suppose.

This is how the Eiffel Tower looked on March 31, 1888.

Keystone.

## How the Tower Got Its Name

By William A. Kraus

PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP).—Eighty-five years ago tomorrow morning at about 10, in a thin rain, a laborer slammed his pickaxe into the clayey Champ-de-Mars two dozen meters south of the Seine; and construction started on what was to be the world's tallest edifice for a time.

"So you think Wednesday, the 26th, would be a great day this year at the Eiffel Tower," said one of the guards on wind-blown duty up at the second level the other afternoon. "Bands playing, eh? Anniversary flags flying? But no, you watch. Nobody much remembers, nobody much cares. People," he said, "people forget dates. They even forget it was only by good luck that the tower didn't get named Boenickhausen."

The same point was made the other morning by Ahmed Ben Smida. Mr. Ben Smida is considered a walking Eiffel Tower encyclopedia by the gardeners and the sweepers in the Champ-de-Mars. He knows all the details, such as how many rivets and how much cable were used. He's a former employee, and gets a full-disability pension from the tower. Once he fell off it.

## Unconscious

Mr. Ben Smida himself fell only a little way when he slipped off a girder during a paint job some years ago, but far enough to knock him unconscious for eight months.

"You'd think the Eiffel Tower would have cured my nasty smoking habit," he said. "I mean, eight months in a coma, eight months without a cigarette. Then one day I opened my eyes, came to, sat up in bed, and said, 'You wouldn't have a cigarette on you, would you, nurse?'"

It's a fact, as almost any guard can tell you, that the tower just missed—though

by some years, of course—getting named Boenickhausen. Gustave Eiffel's grandfather came to Paris from the Rhineland and got a job as an upholsterer. His name was Boenickhausen, a good and honorable name up there in the Eiffel district of Germany. But his friends in Paris found "Boenickhausen" much too complicated, so they called him "Eiffel," as somewhere else a man might be called "Tex." Spelling wasn't Boenickhausen's greatest strength; when he altered his name he threw in an extra "f," and it came out Eiffel.

His son grew up to be a soldier. His grandson became an engineer, despite family pressure to put him in an uncle's mustard factory in Dijon. Instead, he built bridges, cast the Statue of Liberty for designer Bartholdi, studied the Suez Canal, and came dangerously close to losing his shirt on that last one. But the main thing was, he conceived and built the tower named Eiffel, which is for all the world the symbol of Paris.

Jules de Maupassant, Alexander Dumas the Younger, and Charles Gounod were among the thousands who signed petitions protesting the intention to construct "this disgrace to Paris." Residents of the Champ-de-Mars area angrily filed suits. But all to no avail. The first level was finished in March, 1888, the second, June 12 of the same year. On July 13 Gustave Eiffel gave Paris, out of his own pocket, a fireworks spectacular from the second-level platform—and it was a monument to the tower.

The show was visible from just about every rooftop in the city, and 20,000 people were packed into the Champ-de-Mars. "They were dazzled and transfixed," said Mr. Ben Smida. "That was the very night Parisians began to love their Eiffel Tower."

Not quite all Parisians, of course. There's a story, still a favorite of the tower guards, about the crusty old gentleman who lunch-

ed day after day in the first-level restaurant, obviously having very minute of it. He snarled at the service, he growled at the food. Half the time he sent the wine back as loushouse. One day the headwaiter stepped coldly up to the man's table. "I regret," he said, "that you despise our restaurant. Since you find it so repulsive, why do you come?"

"For one good reason," the old gentleman snapped. "There is the only place in Paris from which I cannot see this merde of an Eiffel Tower."

## Exposition

On March 31, 1889, the tower, stellar attraction of the Paris World Exposition of that year, was declared officially completed. No conveniently accessible statistic says how many millions on millions of francs the tower has raked in since then. In any case, certainly several times the substantial take of that other symbol of Paris, Moulin Rouge, which was within a few months of the same age when he died recently. When Adolf Hitler went up the tower in 1940, he bought no ticket. But he had to walk—he climbed on foot to the second-level platform because the elevators weren't running. A French workman had seen to that.

Most guidebooks report that the tower contains 2,500,000 rivets. The total weight, slightly less than 7,000 tons, exerts a ground pressure of 56 pounds per square inch. On hot summer days, the tower is six inches taller than on a cold winter day. A 1961 reading of summit elevation was 1,063 feet above ground level, and somewhat more than that above Seine level and the landing stage from which the tourist boats take off. In the strongest gale recorded since 1889, the sway at the top was five inches. But there's nothing to worry about. The tower is fully insured.

## PEOPLE: Gloria Steinem

Gives 'em Hell

Feminist leader Gloria Steinem stormed a former all-male stronghold in Washington Monday and, in splendid disregard for the niceties of the occasion, took well-aimed swipes at her hosts, at men in general and at Richard M. Nixon in particular, leaving "on all gasping, Deeked out in a blue body-stocking and tight blue jeans, Ms. Steinem made her stand at a luncheon speech at the National Press Club, which opened its doors to the "weaker" sex only last year.

"We're not crazies," she said of Women's Libbers. "We're trying to bring about a real revolution in our human culture so that we can think of each other as humans and not define people by sex or race." Criticizing the press, she said: "All the papers ever print about women is news about canning pickles and quilting rugs. There's a lot more going on."

Gloria was asked if she didn't think women leaders, as Indira Gandhi and Golda Meir, were "not more bloodthirsty than men." "Not more bloodthirsty," she replied, "but I do think they tend to be more self-defensive, since it took so much for them to get to a powerful position." As for American leaders, Ms. Steinem said she felt that Sen. George McGovern is "the best white, male candidate for President in 1972. For Mr. Nixon, she could only recommend 'supermarket.'"

"Of the opinion," she said, "that Richard Nixon is the most sexually insecure chief of state since Napoleon."

Police and pedestrians who chased down some unidentified Flying Discs in Tampa, Fla., Monday night got slightly more than they bargained for. Officers said the objects in question were first spotted drifting from fashionable Davis Island in Tampa Bay to the Hyde Park area. Shared by their pursuers, the UFOs turned out to be plastic laundry bags kept aloft by small burners using sulphur to provide hot air. "They also seemed to be covered with something that made every body itch like mad," said one policeman. "All you had to do was get near the things and you started scratching."

COINED: Another word, by Vice-President Spiro Agnew, who



Gloria Steinem

hopes to work it into an upcoming speech: "Gliberal." CHANGING: The mind of Greenwald, R.I. dentist Joseph G. Harbison, over the most appropriate all-letter license plate for his new car, Harbison, who'd first considered PULL, has decided instead on a legend he considers more honest: OUCH. UNBENT: Prince Charles, who, as part of his current training as a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, this week spent three times from a mock submarine, first from 30 and then from 60 feet below the surface in free-fall apparatus without breathing apparatus, then from 100 feet down in a rubberized canvas submarine-escape suit with sign-on hood. ENGAGED: Princess Margaret de Bourbon, granddaughter of Spain's last king, Alfonso XIII, and Carlos Zurita Delgado, head of a Madrid medical school, are married this autumn. AWOL: R.I. ED. Zoltan Hargitay, 12-year-old son of actor-strongman Mickey Hargitay and the late actress Jayne Mansfield, \$10,000 damages from a mauling by a lion in Jungledale, a California amusement park, six years ago.

Curious as to his customers' honesty, Michael Markovitch, a cashier at a luncheon in Palo Alto, Calif., decided to return too much change, in small amounts, to 30 women. Thirty men and six women were tested. Four of the women counted and kept the extra change, but all 30 had returned the surplus. Said Markovitch, only one total of \$1.13. "My little experiment shows, I think, that most people are beautiful and honest."

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